

CERTAYNE MAT- TERS CONCERNING

the Realme of Scotland,

composed together.

Genealogie of all the Kings of Scotland, their lines, the
yeres of their Coronation, the time of their raigne, the yere of
their death, and manner thereof, with the place of their buriall.

Whole Nobility of Scotland, their Surnames, their titles of
Honour, the names of their chiefe houses, and their marriages.

Arch-bishopricks, Bishopricks, Abbacies, Priories, and
Nunries of Scotland.

Knights of Scotland.

The Forme of the othe of a Duke, Earle, Lord of Parliament,
and of a Knight.

Names of the Barons, Lairds, and chiefe Gentlemen in e-
very Sheresdome.

Names of the principall Clannes, and Surnames of the ber-
dereys not landed.

Stewartries and Bayleries of Scotland.

Order of the calling of the Table of the Session.

Description of whole Scotland, with all the lles, & names
thereof.

Most rare and wonderfull things in Scotland.

As they were Anno Domini, 1597.



Imprinted at London for Iohn Flasket, dwelling at
the signe of the blacke Beare in Paules
Churchyard. 1603.

TAMM HUYAT TO
CHIM HUYAT TO

by both to suit a fine

A CRONOLOGY OF
all the Kings of Scotland, declaring
what yeere of the world and of Christ
they began to reigne, how long they reigned,
and what qualities they were of, according
as they beset forth and imprinted with the
great booke of the Statutes of the
Realme of Scotland,



FERGUS, the first King of Scotland, the sonne of *Fergubard*, a Prince of Ireland, began to raigne in the yere of the world 3041. before the coming of our Saviour Iesus Christ 330. yeres: In the first yate of the 112. Olympiade: and in the 421. yere of the building of Rome: about the beginning of the 3. Monarchy of the Grecians, when *Alexander* the great ouertrew *Darius Codomannus* the last Monarch of Persia. He was a vallant Princee, and dyed by shipwracke, vpon the Sea-coast of Ireland, neere vnto *Craig-fergus*, in the 35. yere of his raigne.

FERIBARIS, brother to *Fergus*, began to raigne in the yere of the world, 3666. in the yere before the comming of Christ 305. Hee was a good Iusticiar. In his time there was a Lawe made, that if the sonnes of the King departed, were so young, that they could not rule, that then in char case, the nextest in blood should raigne, being in age sufficient for government: and then after his death, the Kings children should succede: which law continued vnto *Kenneth* the third his dayes, 1035. yeres almost. He was slayne by the meanes of *Ferlagus Fergus*

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his brothers sonne, in the fifteenth yere of his raigne.

3 *Mainus*, king *Fergus* sonne, succeeded to his fathers brother, in the yere of the world, 3680. and in the yere before the comming of Christ, 290. He was a wise and good king, and married the King of Picts daughter, that did beare him two sonnes. He died peaceably in the 29. yere of his raignt.

4 *Dornadilla* succeeded to his father *Mainus*, in the yere of the world, 3709. In the yere before the comming of Christ, 263. A good king. He made the first lawes concerning hunting. He had two sonnes, and died peaceably in the eight and twentyeth yere of his raignt.

5 *Nothatus* succeeded to his brother *Dornadilla* in the yere of the world, 3738. & the yere before the comming of Christ 233. Hee was a greedy and a cruell Tyrant. He was slayne by *Donalus*, one of his Nobles, in the twentyeth yere of his raygne.

6 *Reutherus*, *Dornadilla* his sonne, began to raignt in the yere of the world, 3758. in the yeere before the comming of Christ, 213. He was a good King, and dyed peaceably in the fixe and twentyeth yere of his raignt.

7 *Renthia* succeeded to his brother *Reutherus*, in the yere of the world, 3784. In the yere before the comming of Christ, 187. A good King. Hee of his owne accord left the kingdom, and lived a priuate life, when hee had ruled foureteene yeeres.

8 *Therens*, *Renthia* sonne, began to reigne in the yere of the world, 3798. in the yere before Christ, 173. He was an vnwise and cruell Tyrant. He was expelled and banished the Realme, in the twelfth yere of his raignt, by his Nobles: And *Conanus*, a wise & graue man, was made gouernour of the land. He died in exile in the City of Yorke.

9 *Iosina* succeeded his brother *Therens*, in the yeere of the world, 3840. In the yere before Christ, 161. He was a quiet and good Prince, a good Medicinar and Herbitier, or skilfull in Physike & the nature of herbs. He died in peace, in the foure and twentieth yere of his raignt.

10 *Fruanans*, *Iosina* his sonne, began to raignt in the yere of the world, 3834. In the yere before Christ, 157. A good King,

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King. He was much given to the superstitious religion of the Draydes. He died in peace, in the 30. yere of his raigne.

11 Dursus, Finanus sonne, succeeded to his father in the yeere of the world, 3864. in the yere before Christ, 107. A cruell and trayterous Tyrant, slayne by his Nobles in battell, in the nyuth yere of his raigne.

12 Euenus the first, succeeded to his brother *Dursus*, in the yere of the world, 3873. In the yere before the comming of Christ, 98. A wise, iust and vertuous Prince. He died peaceably in the nineteenth yere of his raigne.

13 Gilus, Euenus bastard sonne, succeeded to his father, in the yere of the world, 3892. In the yere before Christ, 79. A crafty Tyrant, slayne in battell by *Cadallan*, in the second yere of his raigne.

14 Euenus the second, Donallus sonne, King *Finanus* brother, began to raigne in the yeere of the world, 3894. In the yeere before the coming of Christ, 77. A good and euill King. Hee dyed in peace, in the 17. yeere of his raigne.

15 Ederus, sonne to Doebamus, that was sonne to *Dursus* the eleuenth King, began to raigne in the yere of the world, 3901. In the yere before the coming of Christ 60. A wise, valiant and good Prince. He died in the eight and fourtenth yeere of his raigne.

16 Euenus the third, succeeded to his father *Ederus*, in the yeere of the world, 3959. in the yere before the coming of Christ, 12. A luxurious and couetous wicked King. Hee was taken by his Nobles, and imprisoned, and dyed in prison in the seventh yere of his raigne.

17 Metellanus, Ederus brothers sonne, began to raigne in the yere of the world, 3966. foure yeeres before Christs Incarnation. A very modest and good King. He died in the 33. yere of his raigne. In his time there was peace at home and abroad, and our Sauour Iesus Christ was borne, and suffered death in his raigne.

18 Corallanus, the son of Cadallanus and of Eropia, which was daughter to *Metellanus*, began to raigne in the yere of the world 4005. In the yere after the birth of Christ, 33. He was a wise and valiant King, and reigned twenty yeeres.

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19 *Corbredus* 1. succeeded to his brother *Carastacus*, in the yeere of the world 4025. In the yeere of Christ 55. A wise King, and a good Iusticiar, or Executor of Justice. He dyed in peace in the 18 yeere of his raigne.

20 *Dardannus*, Nephew to *Metellanus* began to raigne, in the yere of the world 4042. In the yere of Christ 72. A cruell tyrant. He was taken in battell, and beheaded by his owne subiects in the fourth yere of his raigne.

21 *Corbredus* 2. surnamed *Galdus*, sonne to the former *Corbredus*, began to raigne in the yere of the world 4046. In the yere of Christ, 76. A valiant and worthy King: for hee had many warres with the Romanes, and was oft victorious ouer them. He died in peace, in the 35. yeere of his raigne.

22 *Lugthacus*, succeeded to his father *Corbredus* the second, In the yeere of the world 4080. In the yere of Christ, 110. A lecherous bloody Tyrant. He was slayne by his Nobles in the third yere of his raigne.

23 *Mogallus*, son to the sister of *Corbredus* the second, He began to raigne in the yere of the world, 4083. In the yere of Christ, 113. A good King and victorious in the beginning of his raigne: But in the end of his life, became inclined to tyranny, lechery and couetousnes, and was slayne by his Nobles in the 36. yere of his raigne.

24 *Conarus* succeeded to his father *Mogallus*, in the yere of the world, 4119. In the yeere of Christ, 149. A lecherous tyrant. He was imprisoned by his Nobles, and died in prison in the 14 yere of his raigne, and *Argadus* a Noble man was made Gouvernour.

25 *Eshodius* the first, sonne to the sister of *Mogallus*, began to raigne in the yere of the world 4133. In the yere of Christ 163. He was a good Prince. He was slayne by an Irish Harper, whom he admitted to lye in his chamber, in the 33. yeere of his raigne.

26 *Satraell* succeeded to his brother *Eshodius* the first, in the yere of the world, 4165. In the yeere of Christ, 195. A cruell Tyrant. He was slayne by his owne Courtiers in the 4. yeere of his raigne.

27 *Donald* 1. the first Christian King of Scotland, succeeded

ded to his brother *Satwall* in the yere of the world 4169. In the yere of Christ 199. A good and religious King. He was the first of the Kings of Scotland that coyned money of gold and silver. He died in the eighteenth yere of his raigne.

28 *Eihadius* the second, sonne to *Eihadius* the first, began to raigne in the yere of the world 4186. In the yere of Christ 216. An vniuersall and base-minded King governed by his Nobles. He was slayne by his owne Gard in the sixteenth yere of his raigne.

29 *Athrica* succeeded to his father *Eihadius* the second, in the yere of the world 4201. In the yere of Christ, 231. A valliant Prince in the beginning, but he degenerated and became vicious: and being hardly pursued by his Nobles for his wicked life, slew himselfe in the twelfth yere of his raigne.

30 *Nathaleus*, as some write, sonne to the brother of *Athrica*, began to raigne in the yere of the world, 4212. In the yere of Christ, 242. A cruell tyrant, slayne by his Nobles, and cast away into a priuy, in the eleventh yere of his raigne.

31 *Findocus*, sonne of *Athrica*, began to raigne in the yere of the world, 4223. In the yere of Christ, 253. A good King and valliant, slayne by fayned Hunters, at the instigation of *Donald*, Lord of the Isles, his brother, in the eleventh yere of his raigne.

32 *Donald* the second, succeeded to his brother *Findocus*, in the yere of the world 4234. In the yere of Christ, 264. A good Prince. He was wounded in battel, and being overcome, died for griefe and sorrow in the first yere of his raigne.

33 *Donald* the third, Lord of the Isles, brother to *Findocus*, began to raigne in the yere of the world, 4235. In the yere of Christ, 265. A cruell Tyrant, slayne by *Crathilinus* his successor, in the twelfth yere of his raigne.

34 *Crathilinus*, *Findocus* sonne, began to raigne in the yere of the world 4247. In the yere of Christ, 277. A valliant and a godly King. He purged the land from the Idolatrous superstition of the Druydes, and planted the sincere Christian Religion. He died in peace in the foure and twentieth yere of his raigne. In his time was *Constantine* the great Emperour of Christendome borne in England,

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28. *Ethadus* the second, sonne to *Ethadus* the first, began to raigne in the yere of the world 4186. In the yere of Christ 116. An vniuersall and base-minded King, gouerned by his Nobles. He was slayne by his owne Gard in the sixteenth yere of his raigne.

29. *Athrica* succeeded to his father *Ethadus* the second, in the yere of the world 4201. In the yere of Christ, 231. A valiant Prince in the beginning, but he degenerated and became vicious: and being hardly pursued by his Nobles for his wicked life, slew himselfe in the twelfth yere of his raigne.

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35 *Fincormachus*, sonne to the brother of the father of *Crathilinus*, began his raigne in the yere of the world, 4271. In the yere of Christ, 301. A godly King and valiant. He was a worthy furtherer of the kingdome of Christ in Scotland. He died in peace in the seven and fortieth yere of his raigne.

36 *Romachus*, brothers sonne to *Crathilinus*, began to raigne in the yere of the world, 4318. In the yere of Christ, 348. A cruell Tyrant, slayne by his Nobles, and his head stricken off, in the third yere of his raigne.

37 *Augustinus*, *Crathilinus* brothers sonne, succeeded to *Romachus* in the yere of the world, 4321. In the yere of Christ, 351. A good king, slayne in battell by the Picts, in the third yere of his raigne.

38 *Fetelmachus*, another brothers sonne of *Crathilinus*, he began to raigne in the yere of the world, 4324. In the yere of Christ, 354. He was a valiant king: for he overcame the Picts, and slew their king. He was betrayed to the Picts by an Harper, and slayne by them in his owne chamber, in the third yere of his raigne.

39 *Engenius* the first, *Fincormachus* sonne, began to raigne in the yere of the world 4327. In the yere of Christ, 357. A valiant, iust and good King. He was slayne in battell by the Picts and Romanes in the third yeere of his raigne: and the whole Scottish natiō was vterly expelled the Ile, by the Picts and Romanes, and remayned in exile about the space of fours and forty yeres.

40 *Fergus* the second, *Erithus* sonnes sonne to *Esbedius*, *Engenius* the first his brother, returning into Scotland, with the helpe of the Danes and Gothies, and his owne countrey men, who were gathered to him out of al countries where they were disperfed, conquered his kingdome of Scotland agayne out of the Romanes and Picts hands. He began his raigne in the yere of the world, 4374. In the yeere of Christ, 404. He was a wise, valiant and good king. He was slayne by the Romanes in the sixteenth yere of his raigne.

41 *Engenius* the second, sonne of *Fergus* the second, succeeded to his father in the yeere of the world, 4390. In the yere of Christ, 420. He was a valiant and good Prince.

He

He subdued the Britons, and dyed in the two and thirtieth yere
of his raighe.

42. *Dangardus* succeeded to his brother *Enginus* the se-
cond, in the yere of the world, 4421. In the yere of Christ,
451. A godly wise and valiant Prince. He died in the fifth
yere of his raighe.

43. *Constantine* the first, succeeded to his brother *Dangardus*,
in the yere of the world, 4427. In the yere of Christ, 457. A
wicked Prince. Hee was slayne by a Noble man in the lles,
whose daughter he had defiled, in the two and twentieth yere
of his raighe.

44. *Congallus* the first, sonne of *Dangardus*, began to reigne
in the yere of the world, 4449. In the yere of Christ, 479. A
good and quiet Prince. He dyed in peace in the two & twen-
tyeth yere of his raighe.

45. *Coranus*, or *Cornutus* succeeded to his brother *Congallus*
the first, in the yere of the world, 4471. In the yere of Christ
501. A good and wise Prince. He died in the foure & thirtieth
yere of his raighe.

46. *Enginus* the third, *Congallus* sonne, succeeded to his fa-
ther and yncle, in the yere of the world, 4505. In the yere of
Christ 535. A wise king and a good iusticiar. He died in the
three and twentieth yere of his raighe.

47. *Congallus* the second, or *Connallus*, succeeded to his bro-
ther *Enginus* the third, in the yere of the world, 4528. In the
yere of Christ 558. A very good Prince. He died in peace in
the eleventh yere of his raighe.

48. *Kinnatillus* succeeded to his brother *Congallus* the se-
cond, in the yere of the world, 4539. In the yere of Christ 569.
A good Prince. He dyed in the first yere of his raighe.

49. *Aidanus*, sonne of *Coranus*, the forty fifth king, began
to raighe in the yere of the world, 4540. In the yere of Christ,
570. A godly and good Prince. He died in the five & thirtieth
yere of his raighe.

50. *Kethinus* the first, surnamed *Keth*, *Congallus* the second
his sonne, began to raighe in the yere of the world, 4575. In
the yere of Christ, 605. A peaceable Prince. He died in the
fifty yere of his raighe.

151 *Eugenius* the fourth, sonne of *Aidanus*, began to raigne in the yere of the world, 4576. In the yere of Christ, 806. A valiant and a good King. He dyed in the sixteenth yere of his raigne.

52 *Ferquhard*, or *Ferchard* 1. succeeded to his father *Eugenius* the 4. in the yere of the world, 4591. In the yere of Christ, 821. A bloudy Tyrant. He slew himselfe in the prison, where into he was put by the Nobles of his Realme, in the twelfth yere of his raigne.

53 *Donald* the fourth, succeeded to his brother *Ferquhard* the first, in the yere of the world, 4602. In the yere of Christ, 832. He was a good and religious King. He was drowned in the water of Tay, while he was fishing, in the foureteenth yere of his raigne.

54 *Ferquhard*, or *Ferchard* 2. succeeded to his brother *Donald* the 4. in the yere of the world, 4616. In the yere of Christ, 846. A very wicked man. He was bitten by a Woollfe in hunting: of the which ensued a Feuer, whereof he died in the 18. yere of his raigne.

55 *Maldune*, sonne to *Donald* the fourth, began to raigne in the yere of the world, 4634. In the yere of Christ, 864. A good Prince, strangled by his wife, who suspected him of adultery, in the twentieth yere of his raigne. She was therefore burned.

56 *Eugenius* the fift, *Maldune* his brothers sonne, began to raigne in the yere of the world, 4654. In the yere of Christ, 884. A false Prince, slayne by the Picts in battel, in the fourth yere of his raigne.

57 *Eugenius* the sixt, sonne to *Ferquhard* the second, began to raigne in the yere of the world, 4658. In the yere of Christ, 888. A good Prince. He dyed in peace in the tenth yere of his raigne.

58 *Amburkelathus*, sonne of *Findanus*, sonne of *Eugenius* the fift, began to raigne in the yere of the world, 4667. In the yere of Christ, 897. He was a vicious Prince, and was slayne by the shot of an arrow in the second yere of his raigne. The shooter thereof is vnknowne or set out in history.

59 *Eugenius* the seventh succeeded to his brother *Amburkelathus*.

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Leirius, in the yere of the world, 4660. In the yere of Christ, 699. He died in peace in the seuenteenth yere of his raigne. A good Prince.

60 *Mordacus*, *Ambirkelethus* sonne, began to raigne in the yere of the world, 4685. In the yere of Christ, 715. A good Prince. He died in the sixteenth yere of his raigne.

61 *Esfnus*, *Eugenius* the seuenth his sonne, began to raigne in the yere of the world, 4700. In the yere of Christ, 730. He dyed in peace in the one and thirtieth yere of his raigne.

62 *Eugenius* the eight, *Mordacus* sonne, began to raigne in the yere of the world, 4771. In the yere of Christ, 761. A good Prince in the beginning of his raigne; and then after, degenerating from his good life, hee was slayne by his Nobles in the third yere of his raigne.

63 *Fergus* the third, *Esfnus* sonne, began to raigne in the yere of the world, 4734. In the yere of Christ, 764. A lecherous Prince, poysoned by his wife in the third yere of his raigne.

64 *Solnathius*, *Eugenius* the eight his sonne, began to raigne in the yere of the world, 4737. In the yere of Christ, 767. A good Prince. He died in peace in the twentyeth yere of his raigne.

65 *Achaisius*, *Esfnus* sonne, began to raigne in the yere of the world, 4757. In the yere of Christ, 787. A peaceable, good and gudly Prince. He made a league with Charles the great Emperour, and King of Fraunce, which remayneth inuolably kept to this day. He died in the two and thirtieth yere of his raigne.

66 *Conuallus*, or *Connallus*, *Achaisius* fathers brothers sonne, began to raigne in the yere of the world, 4789. In the yere of Christ, 819. A good Prince. He dyed in the fith yere of his reigne.

67 *Dongallus*, *Solnathius* sonne, succeeded in the yere of the world, 4794. In the yere of Christ, 824. A valiant & good Prince. He was drowned, coming over the river of Spey to warre against the Picts, in the seventh yere of his raigne.

68 *Alpinus*, *Achaisius* sonne, began to raigne in the yere of the world, 4801. In the yere of Christ, 831. A good Prince.

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He

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He was taken in battell, and beheaded by the Picts, in the third yere of his raigne.

69 *Kenneth* the second, surnamed the Great, succeeded to his father *Alpinus*, in the yere of the world, 4804. In the yere of Christ, 834. A good and a valiant Prince. He utterly ouerthrew the Picts in diuers battels, expelled them out of the land; and ioyned the kingdome of the Picts to the Crowne of Scotland. Hee dyed in peace, in the twentyeth yere of his raigne.

70 *Donald* the fifth, succeeded to his brother *Kenneth* the second, in the yere of the world, 4824. In the yere of Christ, 854. A wicked Prince. Hee slew himselfe in the fifth yere of his raigne.

71 *Constantine* the second, sonne of *Kenneth* the second, began to raigne in the yere of the world, 4829. In the yere of Christ, 859. A valiant Prince. He was slayne by the Danes in a cruell battell, stricken at Carraill in Fife, in the sixteenth yere of his raigne.

72 *Ethus*, surnamed *Alipes*, the sonne of *Constantine* the second, succeeded to his father in the yere of the world, 4844. In the yere of Christ, 874. A vicious Prince. He was imprisoned by his Nobles, where he dyed in the second yere of his raigne.

73 *Gregory*, surnamed the Great, sonne of *Dungalus* the second, began to raigne in the yere of the world, 4846. In the yere of Christ, 876. A Prince valiant, victorious & renowned through the world in his time: hee dyed in peace in the eighteenth yere of his raigne.

74 *Donald* the sixth, sonne of *Constantine* the second, began to raigne in the yere of the world, 4863. In the yere of Christ 893. A valiant Prince. He dyed in peace, being loved of his subiects, in the eleventh yere of his raigne.

75 *Constantine* the third, sonne of *Ethus*, surnamed *Alipes*, began to raigne in the yere of the world, 4874. In the yere of Christ, 904. He was a valiant King, yet he prospered not in his warres against England, and therefore being wearie of his life, hee became a Monke, and died, after he had reigned forty yeres as King.

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76 *Malcolme* the first, sonne of *Donald* the six, began to raigne in the yere of the world, 4913. In the yere of Christ, 943. A valiant Prince, and a good Iusticiar, or Executor of Iustice. He was slayne in Murray, by a conspiracy of his owne subiects, in the nyenth yere of his raigne.

77 *Indulfus*, sonne of *Constantine* the third, began to raigne in the yere of the world, 4922. In the yeere of Christ, 952. A valiant and a good Prince. He had many battels with the Danes, whom he ouercame; but in the end, he was slayne by them in a stratagemie of warre, in the nyenth yeere of his raigne.

78 *Duffus*, the sonne of *Malcolme* the first, began to raigne in the yere of the world, 4931. In the yere of Christ, 961. A good Prince, and a seuerer Iusticiar, or Executor of Iustice. He was slayne by one *Donald* at Forres in Murray, and was buried secretly vnder the bridge of a riuer beside Kinlosse; but the matter was reuealed, and the murtherer and his wife that consented thereto, seuerely punished. He raigned fye yeres.

79 *Culenus*, *Indulfus* sonne, began to raigne in the yere of the world, 4936. In the yere of Christ, 966. A vicious and effeminate Prince. He was slayne at Methuen, by *Radardus*, a Noble man, whose daughter he had defiled in the fourth yere of his raigne.

80 *Kenneth* the third, *Duffus* brother, began to raigne in the yere of the world, 4940. In the yere of Christ, 970. A valiant and a wise Prince: But in the end he became cruell, and slewe *Malcolme* his brothers sonne; and in Gods iudgement, who suffereth not innocent bloud to bee vnpunished, hee was slayne, as some say, by a shaft or arrow, shot by a deuice or sleight, out of an Image fixed in a wall, at Feticarne, by the meanes of a Noble woman there, called *Fenella*, in the foure and twentieth yere of his raigne.

81 *Constantine* the fourth, surnamed *Calvus*, *Culenus* sonne, began to raigne in the yere of the world, 4964. In the yere of Christ, 994. An vsurper of the Crowne. He was slayne in battel, at the towne of Crawmond in Louthian, in the second yere of his raigne.

82 *Grimm*, *Duffus* sonne, began to raigne in the yere of

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43
the world, 4968. In the yere of Christ, 995. A vicious Prince. He was slayne in battell by *Malcolme* the second, his successor, in the eighth yere of his raigne.

83 *Malcolme* the second, sonne of *Kenneth* the third, began to raigne in the yere of the world, 4974. In the yere of Christ, 1004. A valiant and a wise Prince, who made many good lawes, of the which a few are yet extant. He was slayne by a conspiracie of his Nobles at the Castell of Glamme, who after the slaughter, thinking to escape, were drowned in the water of Forfar: for it being Winter, and the water frozen and covered with Snow, the Ice brake, and they fell in, in the righteous iudgement of God. He raigned thirty yeres. Some write, that after a great victory in battell, hee did giue much of his lands to his Nobles, and they agreed that he should therefore haue the wardship and custody of their heires, as long as they were vnder the age of one and twenty yeeres, and the profits of all their lands, ouer and aboue their charges for education, and the disposing of them in mariage, and the money that should be giuen for their mariage: And that he first did giue vnto his Nobles sundry seuerall titles of Honour. Which wardships, Mariages, times of full age, and reliefes, and maner of Liues of their lands out of the Kings hands, be in Scotland, very much agreeing to the Lawes of England, as many other parts of the Lawes doe.

84 *Duncane* the first, sonne of *Beatrix*, daughter of *Malcolme* the second, began to raigne in the yere of the world, 5004. In the yere of Christ, 1014. A good and a modest Prince. He was slayne by *Macbeth* trayterously, in the sixth yeere of his raigne.

85 *Macbeth*, sonne of *Donada*, daughter of *Malcolme* the second, began to raigne in the yere of the world, 5010. In the yere of Christ, 1040. In the beginning of his raigne he behaved himselfe as a good and iust Prince, but after, he degenerated into a cruell Tyrant. Hee was slayne in battell by his Succellour *Malcolme* the third, in the seuenteenth yeere of his raigne.

86 *Malcolme* the third, surnamed *Cannmor*, sonne of *Duncane* the first, began to raigne in the yere of the world, 5037.

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In the yeere of Christ, 1057. A very religious and vallant Prince the married *Margaret*; daughter to *Edward* surnamed the Out-law, sonneto *Edward* surnamed Iron-side, King of England, a very good & religious woman, according to those times, who bare vnto him fixe sonnes & two daughters. The sonnes were *Edward* the Prince, *Edmond*, *Etheldred*, *Edgar*, *Alexander*, *David*; the daughters were *Afochilde* or *Maud*, surnamed *Bona*, wife to *Henry* the first, surnamed *Beauclerk*, King of England, the sonne of *William* the Conquerour of England; of her vertues there is extant this old Epigram:

Prospera non latam secreta, nec aspera trostam;

Prospere terror est, aspera visus erant;

Non decor efficit fragilem, non sceptrum superbam;

Sola potens humilis, sola pudica decens.

That is:

Prosperity reioyced her not, to her griefe was no payne,

Prosperity affrayd her als, affliction was her gayne:

Her beauty was no cause of fall; in royall state not proud,

Humble alone in dignity, in beaurty onely good,

She founded the Church of Carleill. The other daughter was *Mary*, wife to *Eustace*, Earle of Boloigne. King *Malcolme* builded the Churches of Durehame and Dumfermeline. He was slayne with his sonne the Prince *Edward*, in the five and thirtieth yere of his raigne, at the besieging of Anwicke, by *Robert Mowbray*, surnamed *Pearce-sis*, and was buried at Timmouth; but after, he was remoued to Dumfermeline.

87 *Donald* the 7. surnamed *Bane*, vsurped the Crowne, after the death of his brother, in the yere of the world, 3063. In the yere of Christ, 1093. and was expelled in the first yere of his raigne, by *Duncan* the second, the bastard sonne of king *Malcolme* the third.

88 *Duncan* the second vsurped the Crowne, in the yeere of the world, 3064. In the yeere of Christ, 1094. A rash and foolish Prince. He was slayne by *Macbridir* the Thane or Earle of the Meirnes, when he had raigned little ouer a yere, by the procurement of *Donald* the seventh.

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87 *Donald* the seventh, made King againe in the yere of the world, 5065. In the yere of Christ, 1095. And reigned three yeres. He gaue the West and North lles to the King of Nor- way, for to assise him to attayne to the Crowne of Scotland. He was taken captiue by *Edgar*, his eyes put out, and dyed miserably in prison.

89 *Edgar*, the sonne of *Malcolme* the third, began to raige in the yere of the world, 5068. In the yere of Christ, 1098. He builde the Priory of Coldingham. He was a good Prince. Hee dyed at Dundie without succession, and was buried at Dumfermelie, in the nynty yere of his raige.

90 *Alexander* the first, surnamed *Eares*, succeeded to his brother, in the yere of the world, 5077. In the yere of Christ, 1107. A very good and valiant Prince. He builde the Ab- bacies of Scone and of Saint Colmes-Inche. He married *Sybil- la*, daughter to *William* Duke of Normandy, &c. He died in peace, without succession, at Strivling, in the 17. yere of his raige, and was buried at Dumfermelie.

91 *Dauid* the first, commonly called *S. Dauid*, the yon- gest sonne of King *Malcolme* the third, succeeded to his bro- ther in the yere of the world, 5094. In the yere of Christ, 1124. A good, valiant and religious Prince, according to those times. He builde many Abbacies, as *Haly-rude-houfe*, *Kelso*, *Ied- burgh*, *Dun-dranan*, *Cambus-kenneth*, *Kin-loffe*, *Mel-rosse*, *New-bottle*, *Dumfermelie*, *Holme* in *Cumberland*, and two religious places at *Newcastle* in *Northumberland*. He erected foure Bishopricks, *Rosse*, *Brechin*, *Dumblane* and *Dunkeld*. He married *Maude*, daughter of *Woldeosus* Earle of *Northum- berland* and *Huntingdon*, and of *Inditha*, daughters daughter to *William* the Conquerour, King of *England*, by whome he had one sonne named *Henry*, a worthy and good youth, who married *Adama*, daughter to *William*, Earle *Warren*, who bare vnto him three sonnes, *Malcolme* the *Mayden*, *William*, the *Lyon*, and *Dauid* Earle of *Huntingdon*, and two daughters, *Adama*, wife to *Florentius*, Earle of *Holland*, and *Margaret* wife to *Conan*, Duke of *Britayne*. He died before his father. *S. Dauid* died in peace at *Carleill*, in the 29. yere of his raige, and was buried at *Dumfermelie*.

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92. *Malcolm* the fourth, surnamed the *Mayden* (because he would neuer marry) succeeded to his grandfather *David* 1. in the yere of the world, 5122. In the yere of *Christ*, 1153. A good and meeke Prince. He builded the Abbay of *Cowpen* in *Angus*, and dyed at *Ied-burgh*, and was buried at *Dumfermelin* in the 12. yere of his raigne.

93. *William* surnamed the *Lion*, succeeded to his brother *Malcolm* the fourth, in the yere of the world 5135. In the yere of *Christ*, 1165. A good and a valiant King. He married *Emmargarda*, daughter to the Earle of *Beau-mount*. He builded the Abbacy of *Aber-brothok*, and she builded the Abbacy of *Balmerinock*. He died at *Striuling* in the 49. yere of his raigne, and was buried at *Aber-brothok*.

94. *Alexander* the second succeeded to his father *William*, in the yere of the world, 5184. In the yere of *Christ*, 1214. A good Prince. He married *Isabel*, daughter to *John*, King of *England*, by whom he had no succession. After her death he married *Morie*, daughter to *Isabel*, Earle of *Concey* in *Fraunce*, by whom he had *Alexander* the third. He died at *Kernery* in the *West Isles*, and was buried at *Mel-rose* in the 35. yere of his raigne.

95. *Alexander* the third succeeded to his father, in the yere of the world, 5219. In the yere of *Christ*, 1249. A good Prince. He married first *Margaret*, daughter to *Henry* the third, King of *England*, by whom he had *Alexander* the Prince, who married the Earle of *Flanders* daughter, *David* & *Margaret*, who married *Hanconant*, or as some call him, *Ericus*, sonne to *Magnus* 4. King of *Norway*, who bare to him a daughter, named *Margaret*, commonly called, The *Mayden of Norway*, in whom King *William* his whole posterity fayled, & the crowne of *Scotland* returned to the posterity of *David* Earle of *Huntingdon*, K. *Malcolm* 4. and King *William* his brother. After his sonnes death (for they died before himself without succession) in hope of posterity, he married *Isabel*, daughter to the Earle of *Dreux* in *Fraunce*, by whom he had no succession. He builded the *Crosse Church* of *Peibles*. He died of a fall from his horse, vpon the sands, betwixt *Easter* and *Wester King-home*, in the 37. yere of his raigne, and was buried at *Dumfermelin*.

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After the death of *Alexander* the third, which was in the yere of the world, 5255. In the yere of Christ, 1285, there were sixe Regents appoynted to rule Scotland: for the South side of Forth, were appoynted *Robert*, the Arch-bishop of Glasgow, *John Cummin*, & *John* the great Steward of Scotland. For the North side of Forth, *Mal-duffe*, Earle of Fife, *John Cummin* Earle of Buchan, and *William Fraser*, Arch-bishop of Saint Andrewes, who ruled the land about the space of seuen yeres, vntill the controuersie was decided betwixt *John Ballioll* and *Robert Bruyse*, Graund-father to *Robert Bruyse* the King of Scotland, who did come of the two eldest daughters of *David* Earle of Huntingdon: for *Hemy Hastings*, who married the yongest daughter, put not in his sute or clayme with the rest, and therefore there is little spoken of him.

96 *John Ballioll* was preferred before *Robert Bruyse*, to be King of Scotland, by *Edward 1.* surnamed Longshanks, King of England, who was chosen to be the Iudge of the controuersy: which preferment was vpon a conditiō, that *John Ballioll* should acknowledge King *Edward* the first, as superiour: which condition hee receyued. Hee began his raigne in the yere of the world, 5263. In the yere of Christ, 1293. He was a vayne-glorious man, little respecting the weale or Common wealth of his Countrey. He had not raigned fully foure yeres, when he was expelled by the said *Edward* the first, King of England: and leauing Scotland, he departed into the parts of Fraunce, where he died long after in exile. And so Scotland was without a King and gouernment the space of nyne yeres: during which space, the sayd *Edward* the first, surnamed Longshanks, etruelly oppressed the land, destroyed the whole auncient monuments of the kingdome, and shed much innocent blood.

97 *Robert Bruyse* began to raigne in the yere of the world, 5276. In the yere of Christ, 1306. A valiant, good and wise King. In the beginning of his raigne, he was subiect to great misery and affliction, being oppressed by England: but at length, hauing overcome and vanquished *Edward* the second, King of England, commonly called *Edward of Carnarvan*, at the field of Bannock-burne, he deliuered Scotland from the warres of England, and set it at full liberty, all Englishmen by force

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force being expelled out of the land. He married first *Isabel*, daughter to the Earle of Mar, who bare vnto him *Mariory*, the wife of *Walter*, the great Steward of Scotland, from whom, and the offspring of the *Stewards*, the King now ruling is descended. After her death, hee married *Isabel*, daughter to *Haymeris de Bur*, Earle of Huletonia or Hultin in Ireland, who bare vnto him *David* the second, *Margaret* the Countesse of Sutherland, and *Mauda* that died young. He died at *Carrdros*, and was buried at *Dumfermeline*, in the foure and twentieth yere of his raigne.

98 *David* the second succeeded to his father, *Robert Bruce*, in the yere of the world, 5300. In the yere of Christ, 1330. A good Prince, subiect to much affliction in his youth, being first after the death of *Thomas Ranulph* his Regent, forced to fly into Fraunce, for his owne safegard, and then returning home, was taken at the battell of *Durhame*, and was holden twelue yeres almost, captiue in England; but after, he was restored to his liberty. He married first *Leane*, daughter to *Edward* the second, King of England: & after her death, he married *Margaret Logie*, daughter to Sir *Iohn Logie*, Knighe, & dyed without succession at *Edinburgh*, in the fourtyth yere of his raigne, and was buried at *Haly-rude-house*.

99 *Edward Ballioll*, sonne to *Iohn Ballioll*, vsurped the crown of Scotland, being assisted by *Edward* the third, King of England, in the yere of the world, 5302. In the yere of Christ, 1332. But hee was expelled at length by *David* the 2. his Regents, and *David* the second established King.

100 *Robert* the second, surnamed *Bleare-eye*, the first of the *Stewards*, sonne to *Walter Steward*, and *Margery Bruyse*, daughter to K. *Robert Bruyse*, succeeded to his mothers brother, in the yere of the world, 5342. In the yere of Christ, 1371. A good and a peaceable Prince. He married first *Eufeme*, daughter to *Hugh*, Earle of Rosse, who bare vnto him *David*, Earle of Strathern, *Walter*, Earle of Athol, and *Alexander*, Earle of Buchan, Lord Badzenoth. After her death, for the affection he bare to his children begotten before his first marriage, he married *Elizabeth Mure*, daughter to Sir *Adam Mure*, Knight, who had borne vnto him *Iohn*, after called *Robert* the third, Earle of Carr-

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riſt, *Robert* Earle of Fife & Menteith, and *Elisabeth* wife to *James* Earle of Dowglas. He died at Dun-donald the 19. yere of his raigne, and was buried at Scone.

101 *Robert* the third, ſurnamed *John Farn-kir*, ſucceeded to his father, in the yere of the world, 5360. In the yere of Chriſt, 1390. A quiet & a peaceable Prince. He married *Anabel Drummond*, daughter to the Laird of Stobhall, who bare vnto him *David* the Prince, D. of Rothesay, that died in priſon of very extreame famine at Falkland, and *James* I. taken captiue in his voyage to Fraunce, and detayned a captiue almoſt the ſpace of eighteene yeres in England. He died of griefe and ſorrow at Rothesay, when hee heard of the death of the one ſonne, and captiuitie of the other, and was buried at Paſſy, in the 16. yere of his raigne.

Robert Earle of Fife and Menteith gouerned Scotland, in the yere of the world, 5376. In the yere of Chriſt, 1406. He died in the 14. yere of his gouernment, *James* the firſt being a captiue in England;

Murdo Steward ſucceeded to his father *Robert* Earle of Fife, in the gouernment of Scotland, in the yere of the world 5390. In the yere of Chriſt, 1420. and ruled foure yeres, *James* the firſt being yet a captiue in England. Both the father and the ſonne *Walter*, were executed after, for oppreſſion of the ſubiects, by King *James* the firſt.

102 *James* the firſt began to raigne, in the yere of the world, 5394. In the yere of Chriſt, 1424. He was a good, learned, vertuous and iuſt Prince. He married *Jeane*, daughter to *John* Duke of Sumnerſet & *Marques Dorſet*, ſonne to *John* of Gaunt, the 4. ſonne to *Edward* the 3. the victorious King of England, who bare vnto him, *James* the 2. and ſixe daughters, *Margaret* wife to *Lewes* the 11. the Dauphine, after King of Fraunce, *Elizabeth*, Dutcheſ of Britayne, *Jeane*, Counteſſe of Huntley, *Eleanor*, Dutcheſ of Auſtria, *Marie*, wife to the L. of Campveere, and *Anabella*. He was ſlayne at Perth trayterouſly by *Walter* Earle of Athole, and *Robert Graham*, & their Confederates, in the 31. yere of his raigne, if we count from the death of his father: and in the 23. yere, if we count from his deliuerance out of England, and was buried at the Charter houſe

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house of Perth, which he builded.

103 *James* the sexoud succeeded to his father, in the yere of the world, 5407. In the yere of Christ, 1437. A Prince subiect to great troubles in his youth. He married *Mary*, daughter to *Arnold*, Duke of Geldre, daughter to the sister of *Charles* surnamed *Andax*, the last Duke of Burgundy, &c. who bare vnto him three sonnes, *James* the third, *Iohn* Earle of Mar, *Alexander*, Duke of Albany, & *Mary*, wife first to *Thomas Bryde*, Earle of Arrane, and after his beheading, to *James Hamilton* of Cadzou. He was slayne at the siege of Roxburgh in the 24. yere of his raigne. 53.

104 *James* the third succeeded to his father in the yere of of the world, 5430. In the yere of Christ, 1460. A Prince corrupted by wicked Courtiers. He married *Margaret*, daughter to *Christians* I. surnamed *Dines*, K. of Denmarke, Norway and Sweden. He was slayne at the field of Bannock-burne, in the 29. yere of his raigne, & was buried at Cambus-kenneth.

105 *James* the fourth succeeded to his father, in the yere of the world 5459. In the yere of Christ 1489. A noble and courageous Prince. He married *Margaret*, eldest daughter to *Henry* Earle of Richmond, King of England, and of *Elizabeth*, daughter to *Edward* 4. K. of England, in whose two persons, the two houses of Lancaster and Yorke were vnited, and the bloody ciuill wars of England pacified. He was slayne at Flowdon by England, in the 23. yere of his raigne. 54.

106 *James* the fift succeeded to his father in the yeere of the world, 5484. In the yere of Christ, 1514. A iust Prince and seure. He married first *Magdalene*, daughter to *Frances* I. King of Fraunce, who died shortly thereafter without succession. After, he married *Marie* of Lorayne, Dutches of Longevile, daughter to *Claude*, Duke of Guise, who bare to him two sonnes, that died in his life time, & one daughter, named *Mary*, mother to our Soueraigne Lord the King *James* that now is. He died at Falkland, in the 29. yere of his raigne. He was buried at Halyrude-house.

107 *Mary* succeeded to her father *James* 5. Anno mundi, 5513. Anno Christi, 1543, a vertuous princeffe: she married first *Frances* 2. Dolphin, after K. of France: the after his death, returning home into Scotland, she married *H. Stewart* D. of Albany, &c.

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Lord Darley, sonne to *Matheu*, Earle of Lennox, (a comely Prince, *Pranceps* sonne, the daughters daughter of *Henry* the seventh, King of England) to whom she did beare *James* the sixt. She was put to death in England the eight of Febr. after 18. yeres captivity.

108 *James* the sixt, a good, godly and learned Prince, succeeded to his mother in the yeere of the world, 5537. In the yere of Christ, 1567. He married *Anna*, daughter to *Frederick* the second, King of Denmark, &c. and *Sophia*, the daughter of *Vricus* the Duke of Meckelburgh, who hath borne vnto him already, *Henry Frederick* the Prince, the nyneteenth of February, 1593. And *Elizabeth*, the nyneteenth of August, 1596. *Margaret*, 1598. the 24. of December. *Charles*, D. of Rosay, the 19. of February. He is now in this yere of our Lord Iesus Christ 1603, not only King of Scotland, where he hath reigned 36. yeres, but also King of England, Fraunce and Ireland, after the decease of our late most gracious Soueraine Lady, *Elizabeth* our Queene, who died the 24. of March now last past.

Mira cano, Sol occubuit, nox nulla secuta est.

FINIS.



THE

THE EARLES OF SCOTLAND,
THEIR SVRNAMES, TI-
tles of Honour, their mariages, and names
of their chiefe houses.



Odonicke Steward, Duke of Lennox, married the
second siller of *Iohn Ruth-vyne*, Earle of Gowry
that now is. His chiefe house Cruikstone.

Earles.

- 1 *Ames Hammliton*, Earle of Arran, vnmarrid: His chiefe
house, *Hammliton Castell*.
- 2 *William Douglass*, Earle of *Angus*, married the eldest daugh-
ter of *Lawrence*, now Lord *Olephant*: his chiefe house, the
Castell of Douglass.
- 3 *George Gordon*, Earle of Huntly, married the eldest siller of
Lodonicke, now D. of Lennox: his chiefe house *Strath-bogy*.
- 4 *Colene Campbell*, Earle of Argyle, Lord Iustice generall of
Scotland, married a daughter of *William Douglass*, now Earle
of Morton: his chiefe house, *Inuer-aray*.
- 5 *David Lyndesay*, Earle of Crawford, married the siller of *Pa-
tricke*, now Lord *Drummond*: his chiefe house *Fyn-beavin*.
- 6 *Francis Hay*, Earle of Arroll, Constable of Scotland, married
the daughter of *William*, Earle of Morton: His chiefe house
Slaynes.
- 7 *Iohn Stewart*, Earle of Atholl, married the siller of *Iohn*, Earle
of Gowry, his chiefe house, *Blayre-Athole*.
- 8 *George Kyrth*, Earle of Marshall, married the siller of *Alex-
ander*, Lord *Horne*, his chiefe house, *Dunnotter Castell*.

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- 9 *Francis Steward*, Earle Bothwell, married the sister of *Arth-
bald*, Earle of Angus; his chiefe house, Creichton.
- 10 *Andrew Leisly*, Earle of Rothes, married the daughter of Sir
James Hamilton; his chiefe house, Bambreich.
- 11 *James Stewart*, Earle of Murrey, vnmarried: his chiefe
house, Tarneway.
- 12 *Alexander Cunningham*, Earle of Glencarne, married the
eldest sister of *Campbell* of Glonorchy, Knight: his chiefe
house, Kilmawres.
- 13 *Hugh Montgomery*, Earle of Eglinton, yong, vnmarried: his
chiefe house, Ardrossan.
- 14 *Iohn Kennedy*, Earle of Cassils, vnmarried: his chiefe house
Dun-vre.
- 15 *Iohn Grahame*, Earle of Montroze, married the sister of *Pa-
trike*, *L. Drummond* that now is: his chiefe house, Kincardin.
- 16 *Patrik Stewart*, Earle of Orkney, yong, vnmarried: his chiefe
house, Kirk-wall.
- 17 *Iohn Erskin*, Earle of Mar, married the second sister of *Lods-
ricke*, now D. of Lennox: his chiefe house, Erskin.
- 18 *William Dowglasse*, Earle of Morton, married the sister of
the Earle of Rothes that now is: his chiefe house, The Castle
of Dalkeith.
- 19 *James Dowglasse*, Earle of Buchan, yong, vnmarried: his
chiefe house, Auchter-house.
- 20 *George Sinclair*, Earle of Caithnes, married the sister of the
Earle of Huntly that now is: his chiefe house, Girnegoe.
- 21 *Alexander Gordon*, Earle of Sutherland, married the fathers
sister of the Earle of Huntly that now is: his chiefe house,
Dunrobin.
- 22 *Iohn Grayme*, Earle of Monteith, married the sister of *Camp-
bel* of Glenorchy, Knight: his chiefe house, Kirk-bryde.
- 23 *Iohn Ruthvene*, Earle of Gowry, yong, vnmarried: his chiefe
house, Ruthven.
- 24 The Earle of March. The rents thereof are annexed to the
Crown.

Alexander



- Alexander*, Lord Home, married the eldest daughter of *William*, Earle of Morton that now is: his chiefe house, Home Castle.
- 2 *John Fleming*, Lord *Fleming*, married the daughter of the Earle of Montroze: his chiefe house Cumernauld.
- 3 *John Stewart*, Lord Innermaik, yong: His chiefe house, Red Castell.
- 4 *James Hay*, Lord Zester, married the daughter of *Mark*, now L. of New bottle: his chiefe house, Neydpeth.
- 5 *John Maxwell*, L. *Maxwell*, married the sister of *Archibald*, Earle of Angusse: his chiefe house, Loch-maben.
- 6 *William Maxwell*, now L. *Harvie*, married the sister of *Mark*, now L. of Newbottle: his chiefe house, Terreglis.
- 7 *Thomas Boyd*, L. *Boyd*, married the sister of the Sherife of Acre that now is, called *Campbell*, Knight of Lothiane: his chiefe house, Kilmarnok.
- 8 *Allane Cathcart*, L. *Cathcart*, married the sister of the knight of Bargany a Kennedy: his chiefe house Cathcart.
- 9 *Robert Semple*, L. *Semple*, married the daughter of *Hugh*, Earle of Eglinton: His chiefe house, Castle-Semple.
- 10 *Alexander Lenington*, L. *Lenington*, married the sister of *Francis*, now Earle of Airo: his chiefe house, Callender.
- 11 *James Lyndesay*, L. *Lyndesay*, married the daughter of the Erle of Rothes: his chiefe house, Byris in Lothien.
- 12 *Robert Seyton*, L. *Seyton*, married the daughter of *Hugh* Earle of Eglinton: his chiefe house, Seyton by the Sea.
- 13 *John Abernethie*, Lord Salton, yong, vnmarried: his chiefe house, Rothe-may.
- 14 *Robert Elphinston*, L. *Elphinston*, married the daughter of the Knight of Stobball, called Drummond: his chiefe house Kil-drymy.
- 15 *John Lyon*, L. *Glammis*, vnmarried: his chiefe house, Glammis.
- 16 *Patrick Gray*, L. *Gray*, married the sister of the Earle of Orkney that now is: his chiefe house, Fowlis.
- 17 *James Ogilvie*, L. *Ogilvie*, married the sister of the Knight of Boniton: his chiefe house, Boshayne.
- 18 *Andrew Stewart*, Lord Ochiltree, married the daughter of the

the Knight of Blarwhan, called *Kennedy* : his chiefe house, Ochiltry.

19 *Henry Sincler*, Lord *Sincler*, married the sister of the Lord *Forbesse* : his chiefe house, Rauins-heuch.

20 *Hugh Someruel*, Lord *Someruel*, vnmarried : his chiefe house Carne-wath.

21 *John Fraser*, Lord *Louat*, married the knight of *Mackenzies* daughter : his chiefe house Bewly.

22 *Robert Rosse*, Lord *Rosse*, married the daughter of *Hamilton* of Roploch : his chiefe house Hacket.

23 *Robert Creichston*, Lord *Sanquhar*, vnmarried : his chiefe house, The Castle of Sanquhar.

24 *Lawrence Olephant*, Lord *Olephant*, married the fathers sister of *Frances* now Earle of Arrol : his chiefe house, Duplene.

25 *Patrike*, Lord *Drummond*, married the Knight of *Edgels* sister, called *Lyndsay* : his chiefe house Drymmen.

26 *John Forbes*, L. *Forbes*, married the sister of *Seyton* of Towch, his chiefe house, Drummenor.

27 *James Borthuikie*, Lord *Borthuikie*, married the sister of the Lord *Zester* that now is : his chiefe house, Borthuikie Castell.

Lordships newly erected, since the yere 1587.

28 *John Maitland*, Lord *Thirlestane*, Chancellour of Scotland, married the fathers sister of the L. *Fleming* that now is : his chiefe house, The Castle of Lawder.

29 *Alexander Lyndesay*, Lord *Spyny*, married the daughter of *John*, Lord *Glamis*, Chancellor for the time of Scotland : his chiefe house, the Castle of Spyny.

30 *Claud Hamilton*, Lord *Pailay*, married the sister of *Robert*, Lord *Seyton* that now is : his chiefe house, Halsyde.

31 *Robert Keyth*, Lord *Altry*, married the heretrix of *Benholme* : his chiefe house Benholme.

32 *Alexander Seyton*, Lord *Vrquhart*, President of the Colledge of Iustice, married the daughter of *Patrike*, Lord *Drummond* : his chiefe house, Vrquhart.

33 *Marke*, Lord of Newbottle, married the sister of the Lord *Harreis* : his chiefe house, Preitons-graynge.

The Bishopricks of Scotland.

Arch-bishops. { Saint Andrewes.
Glasgow.

Bishopricks.

Orkney.

Caithness.

Ross.

Murray.

Aberdene.

Brechin.

Ilis.

Dunkell.

Dumblane.

Galloway.

Argyle.

THE ABBACIES, PRIORIES, and Nunries of Scotland.

Abbasies.

Erne.
Kinlosse.
Deir.
Aberbrothok.
Cowper.
Scoone.
Lundores.
Balmernynoch.
S. Colmes Inche.
Dunfermeling.
Culrossie.
Inche-chaffray.
Straphillane.
Cambuskinneth.
Manwell.
Hallyrud-house.

Newbottle.

Kello.

Melrossie.

Dryburgh.

Iedburgh.

Pailay.

Kilwinning.

Corragwel.

Salfett.

Sweet-heart, or

New Abbay.

Dundranane.

Glenluce.

Priories.

Bewly.

Monimuske.

S. Andrewes.

Pettenweeme.

Portmooke.

Inche-mahomo.

Coldinghame.

S. Mary Ile.

Haly-wood.

Blantyre.

Pluscarden.

Nunries.

Hadington.

North Berwick.

S. Bothanis.

Ekillis.

Cauldstreame.

The sisters of

Seynis.

E. THE

THE NAMES OF THE KNIGHTS OF SCOTLAND.

SIR Robert Stewart of Straichtdone, knight.
 Sir Robert Stewart of Largis, knight.
 Sir Alexander Stewart of Dalswinton, knight.
 Sir James Stewart of Done, knight.
 Sir William Murray of Tillbarne, knight.
 Sir William Dowlasse of Hawyk, knight.
 Sir Patrik Hensons of that ilk, knight.
 Sir Iohn Maxwell of neather Pouok, knight.
 Sir William Leningsons of Kylsith, knight.
 Sir Iohn Muir of Cauldwell, knight.
 Sir Robert Drummond of Carnoch, knight.
 Sir James Home of Sunlawis, knight.
 Sir James Strenceling of Keir, knight.
 Sir William Ruthmene of Bandane, knight.
 Sir Hugh Somernell of Lynton, knight.
 Sir Alexander Stewart of Garleis, knight.
 Sir Iohn Gordon of Lochinuar, knight.
 Sir James Wemis of that ilk, knight.
 Sir Walter Scot of Braxholme, knight.
 Sir Patrik Hepbrowne of Luf-nes, knight.
 Sir Symon Prestoun of that ilk, knight.
 Sir David Holms of Wedderburne, knight.
 Sir Robert Lawder of Popell, knight.
 Sir James Schaw of Sawquhy, knight.
 Sir Iohn Edmestoun of that ilk, knight.
 Sir William Sinclair of Roslyne, knight.
 Sir Iohn Colbowne of the Lulle, knight.
 Sir James Cockburne of Skirlyne, knight.
 Sir Archibald Neper of Edinbelly, knight.
 Sir James Forrest of Corstafin, knight.
 Sir James Dunbar of Mochrom, knight.
 Sir James Stewart of Cragihall, knight.
 Sir Iohn Ormsfoun of that ilk, knight.
 Sir Thomas Young of old Bar, knight.
 Sir Iohn Carmichell of that ilk, knight.

The Knights of Scotland.

Sir John Campbell of Lauers, knight.
 Sir James Johnstone of Dunwiddie, knight.
 Sir James Melmill of Auld-hill, knight.
 Sir Alexander Stewarts of Garleis, knight.
 Sir Robert Ker of Sesforde, knight.
 Sir Walter Scot of Brank-sholme, knight.
 Sir Thomas Kennedy of Cullaine, knight.
 Sir James Scrymgeor of Duddop, knight.
 Sir Duncane Campbell of Glenorquhy, knight.
 Sir James Scot of Ballwery, knight.
 Sir Robert Gordoun of Glen, knight.
 Sir Patrik Gordoun of Auchindoun, knight.
 Sir George Ogilby of Dunbog, knight.
 Sir James Chesholme of Dandorne, knight.
 Sir Mathew Stewarts of Minco, knight.
 Sir George Balgubannan of that ilk, knight.
 Sir James Edmestoun of Duntreth, knight.
 Sir Alexander Home of Symbie, knight.
 Sir George Stewart of Innerketoun, knight.
 Sir David Lyndesay of Edgell, knight.
 Sir Thomas Stewart of Garntully, knight.
 Sir Alexander Bruce of Arthe, knight.
 Sir Walter Ogilby of Finlater, knight.
 Sir Patrik Bannantine of Kna, knight.
 Sir John Melmill of Grantoun, knight.
 Sir Andrew Murray of Arngosk, knight.
 Sir Robert Melmill of Murdocarny, knight.
 Sir Robert Maxwell of Spottis, knight.
 Sir John Maxwell of Nether-Pooke, knight.
 Sir Robert Maxwell of Dunwiddie, knight.
 Sir Richard Cockburne of Clerkingtoun, knight.
 Sir James Lyndesay of Pitroddy, knight.
 Sir Michael Balfoure of Balgaray, knight.
 Sir Robert Melmill of Bruntlyland, knight.
 Sir John Hamilton of Leckrisk, knight.
 Sir David Lyndesay of the Mont, knight.
 Sir George Home of Prymroknow, knight.
 Sir John Anstruther of that ilk, knight.

The Knights of Scotland.

Sir *Hugh Carmichael* of Westkone, knight.
Sir *John Lyndesay* of Wodheid, knight.
Sir *James Saundelands* of Slammanno Mure, knight.
Sir *William Cockburne* of Skeirling, knight.
Sir *John Kar* of Herfell, knight.
Sir *Thomas Gourdon* of Cluny, knight.
Sir *John Gourdon* of Pitlurg, knight.
Sir *William Lawder* of Haltoun, knight.
Sir *George Dowglaſſe*, knight.
Sir *Andrew Stirling* of Keir, knight.
Sir *William Stewart* of Kaberstoun, knight.

The othe of a Duke.

YEe shall fortifie and defend the true and Christian Religion, and Christs holy Euangell, presently preached in this Realme, and shalbe leill and true to our Soueraigne Lord, the Kings Maieſty: and shall defend his highnes Realme & lieges, from all allieners & strangers, at the vttermost of your power: so helpe you God, and by the othe that ye haue elie made,

The othe of an Earle.

YEe shall fortifie and defend the true & Christian Religion, & Christs holy Euangel presently preached in this Realme, and shalbe leill & true to our Soueraigne Lord the Kings Maieſty: and shall defend his Highnes Realmes and lieges from all allieners and strangers, at the vttermost of your power: so helpe you God, and by the othe that ye haue elſe made,

The othe of a Lord of Parliament.

YEe shall giue due and faithfull counsell to our Soueraigne Lord, the Kings Maieſties weale, publikely in Parliament, as in all other places needfull, and secretly according to your knowledge, for the preseruacion of his Realme, and Common weale thereof: And shall neuer hide nor conceale any poynt of treason or crime of *Leismaiſſe*, that shall appeare to be conspired against his sayd Royall person, but shall incontinēt with all possible diligence reueale the same: so helpe you God, and by the othe that ye haue elſe made.

Th

I Shall fortifie and defend the Christian Religion, and Christs holy Euangel, presently preached in this Realme, to the vitermost of my power.

2 I shalbe loyall and true to my Soueraigne Lord, the Kings Maiesty, to all orders of Cheualry, and to the noble office of Armes.

3 I shall fortifie and defend Justice at my power, and that without fauour or feed.

4 I shall neuer flye from my Soueraigne Lord, the Kings Maiesty, nor from his Highnesse Lieutenants in time of meylay and battell.

5 I shall defend my native Realme from all allieners and strangers.

6 I shall defend the iust action and quarrell of all Ladies of Honour, of all true and friendlesse Widdowes, of Orphelings, and of maydens of good fame.

7 I shall doe diligence wheresoeuer I heare there are any murthers, Traytors, or masterfull Reauers, that oppresse the Kings Lieges, and pure people, to bring them to the Law at my power.

8 I shall maintayne and vphold the Noble estate of Cheualry, with Horse, Harnesse, and other knightly Habilliments; And shall helpe and succour them of the same order at my power, if they haue need.

9 I shall enquire and seeke to haue the knowledge and vnderstanding of all the Articles and poynts contayned in the booke of Cheualrie.

All these premises to obserue, keepe, and fulfill,

I oblesse mee: to helpe mee, God, by mine

owne hand, to helpe mee

God, &c.

THE NAMES OF THE BARONS,

Lairds, and chiefe Gentlemen in every Shierifdom,

Invernes.

Macloyd of the Lewis;
 Macloyd of Hurrich,
 Donald Gormesoun,
 Mackneill of Barray,
 Mulcalloun of Rosay,
 Iohn Mudzart Capayne of
 the Clanrannalts.
 The Laird of Glengarry.
 The L. of Kneydart,
 Mackenzie,
 L. of Garloche,
 L. of Balnagowne.
 L. of Fowles,
 Sherife of Cromartie,
 Dumbeith,
 Forffe,
 Oranfeale,
 Mackye,
 Neill Huchefoun in assent,
 Macken-tofche,
 Capayne of the Clancha-
 nironn,
 L. of Glenewes,
 Reynold Mack-raynald of
 Keppache,

Narnes.

Laird of Caddell,
 Baron of Kilrawake,
 L. of Parke,
 Doleffe of Cantrey,
 Doleffe of Budzert,

Elgin and Fores.

The Sherife of Murray.

James Dumbar of Tarbert,
 Robert Dunbar of Grangehill,
 Alexander Dumbar of Kil-
 boyake,
 The L. of Innes,
 The L. of Innermerkie,
 The L. of Duffus,
 Alexander Innes of Crumby
 The L. of Brodie,
 The L. of Altrie,
 The L. of Denfyde,
 The L. of Cowbin,
 L. of Pettendreigh, *Dongliffe*,
 The L. of Mayne,
 The Baron of Vrtane,
 The L. of Grant,
 Patrik Grant of Ballindal-
 loche.

Banff.

The Laird of Findlator,
 The L. of Boyne,
 George Ogiluie of Dunlugus,
 The L. of Darn,
 The L. of Ley, *Abircromney*,
 The L. of Ratie,
 The L. of Pettendreigh, of
 tharilk,
 Iohn Ogiluie of Glasphanthe,
 Walter Ogiluie of Baldanie,
 Walter Ogil. of Carncowfies,
 Iohn Ogil. of Auchannany,
 The L. of Auchannaquhy,
 Adame Gordon of Auchin-
 downe,

Alaster Gordon of Beldorny.

Abirdene,

The Barons, Lairds and Gentlemen.

Aberdeen

The Laird of Fyvie.
 Thomas Meldrum of Eden.
 The L. of Delgaulie.
 The L. of Vrie.
 The L. of Pettlego.
 The L. of Fillorth.
 Troupe.
 The L. of Pettindrum.
 New forrest.
 Mueske.
 The L. of Boquhollie.
 The L. of Towie.
 The L. of Vdarhe.
 The L. of Garnestoun.
 The L. of Geych.
 The L. of Petlurge.
 The L. of Lesmoir.
 Craig of Achindoir.
 The L. of Abirgeldie.
 The L. of Clunie, Gordon.
 John Gordon of Carnbor-
 rowe.
 John Gordon of Anachie.
 Robert Gordon of Halhead.
 John Gordon of Kennartie.
 Alexander Gordon of
 Knoke-spak.
 George Gordon of Auch-
 menzie.
 Master William Gordon of
 Dulpersie.
 George Gordon of Creichie.
 The L. of Corfinda.
 The L. of Bruix.
 John Forbes of Towy.
 The L. of Corie.

The L. of Allowance.
 The L. of Craigdar.
 Master Durcane Forbes of
 Meninusk.
 John Forbes of Poffling.
 The L. of melle Frasyre.
 The L. of Carndaie.
 The L. of Retschie.
 The L. of Achinboose.
 The L. of Auchlossin.
 The L. of Cushnie.
 The L. of Skene.
 The L. of Thamestoun.
 The L. of Tulligownie.
 Patrik Gordon of Bracanch.
 The L. of Postrestoun.
 The L. of Caskyben.
 Patrik Keyth of Harthill.
 William Keyth of Lyklyheid.
 The L. of Balquhane, Leslie.
 The L. of Warderis.
 The L. of Petcapill.
 The L. of Leslie.
 Andrew Leslie of new Leslie.
 Patrik Leslie of Kincragy.
 Alexander Leslie of Dyce.
 The L. of Glake.
 The L. of Meldrum, Seyton.
 The L. of Straloth.
 The L. of Toquhane.
 The L. of Ondney.
 The L. of Elsil mont, Chryns.
 The L. of Arnaigé.
 The L. of Petmeddun.
 The L. of Dun brek.
 The L. of Haddó.
 The L. of Tibbertie.
 The L. of Lesk.

The Barons, Laids and Gentlemen.

The L. of Feuernes.
 The L. of Colestoun.
 The L. of Aushampers.
 The L. of Tullet.
 L. of Fendraucht, *Craichson.*
 The L. of Kelty.
 The L. of Culter.
 The L. of Sanquhar.
 The L. of Echt.
 The L. of Glenkindy.
 The L. of Wattertoun.
 The L. of Tillemorgund.
 James, king of Barrauch.
 William Blakehall of Barrauch.
 The L. of Randeistoun.
 The L. of Gartly.
 The L. of Achmacoy.

Kincardin, or the Marnes.

The Laird of Glenberwic,
Dowglass.
 The L. of Petarro, *Wishart.*
 The L. of Lawrestoun.
 The L. of Arbuthnot.
 The L. of Thornetoun,
 Balbegenot *Wood.*
 The L. of Hakerton, *Falconer,*
 Kellihill.
 Archibald Wood of Wickston.
 Robert Keith of Canterland.
 L. of Matheris.
 L. of Morphie.
 Allerdes.
 Balmayne.
 Bry.
 Halgreene.
 The L. of Muchales.

Dulyward.
 Monbodo.
 Cair.
 The L. of Benholm.
 John Moncurre of Slaines.

Ferfairs.

The L. of Dun.
 The L. of Balnamone, *Celofs.*
 The L. of Balzordy.
 The L. of Edzell, *Lyndesay.*
 The L. of Kinnaber.
 The L. of Craig, *Key.*
 The L. of Villihaven.
 The L. of Dysert.
 Robert Guthrie of Lowman.
 Andrew Gray of Dornad.
 Robert Guthrie of Emblathmont.
 The L. of Bonnytoun.
 The L. of Kinnarde.
 Arrat.
 Auld-bar.
 L. of Guthrie.
 Hilton.
 The L. of Kilcadrum.
 Halkerton Guthrie.
 L. of Gardin.
 The L. of Lyes.
 The L. of Kelly.
 The L. of Innerquharrie.
 Clonay.
 The L. of Balfour, *Ogilvie.*
 The L. of Powrie, *Ogilvie.*
 Duntrune.
 The L. of Balumbree.
 The L. of Grainge, *Durham.*
 Lawes.

Westhall.

The Barons, Lords and Gentlemen.

Westhall,
Strikmartine,
L. of Teling.
The L. of Lundie, *Campbel*.
The L. of Auchinleck.
The L. of Carmylie,
Strathauchin of Claypots,
Constable of Dundie, *Shrim-
gers*.
The L. of Powrie, *Fothering-
hame*.
The L. of Fintrie, *Grays*.
The L. of Claughouth, *Grays*.
L. of Innernitie, *Creighton*.
Andrew Gray of Lowrie,
Brigtoun.
Cosumes,
Thorneton of that ilk.
Lyon of Weiter, *Ogill*.
Fenton of Easter, *Ogill*.
The L. of Caffe, *Reynd*.
Melgund.
Logywischert.
L. of Drunkilbo, *Tyrie*.
Duncany.
Logie Mekle.
Cowtie.
Alexander Lyndsay of Vaine
David Lindesay of Barnyard.
Kingany.
Vonnaquhy.
Gagy.
Thomas Ogilvie of West-
craige.
John Ogilvie of Innerkeil-
lour.
Archibald Ogilvie of Lawto.
Balmly.

The L. of Rosie of that ilk
*Perib, and Stewart of
Strathern and Mon-
roth*.
The Laird of Petcur.
The L. of Ruthuene.
The L. of Banff, *Ogilvie*.
George Creighton of Camnay
The L. of Balgillo.
Gorinotre.
Ardblair.
The L. of Drumlochic.
George Drummond of Blair.
The L. of Lethintre, *Herring*.
Mekillour.
Rettray of Craighall.
L. of Murthlie, *Abircrombie*.
The L. of Moncur.
Inchesture.
The L. of Inchemartyne.
The L. of Kynnard.
William Bruce of Fingask.
Patrik Gray of Belligarnock.
Patrik Drummond of Abir-
nethie.
Euillilke.
The L. of Kilspindie.
Peter Hay of Mazinghe.
L. of Leyis.
L. of Hill.
Murey.
Petfour.
Segyden.
The L. of Kilfawnes, *Lyndesay*.
The L. of Bathyoke, *Blair*.
The L. of Balhousie.
The L. of Ballindayne.

The Barons, Lairds, and Gentlemen.

The L. of Cultabalondie.
 Moncreif of that ilk.
 Easter Moncreif,
 Baron of Fingask, *Dundas*.
 The L. of Cragie.
 Patrik Murray of Tibber-
 mure.
 Tibbermallach,
 Kinuaid,
 L. of Innermytie, *Creighton*.
 The L. of Strathurde.
 Loncardie.
 L. of Glennurquhy, *Campbel*.
 The L. of Weym.
 The L. of Garntullie.
 The L. of Glenlyoun.
 Baron of Fandowy.
 L. Strowane, *Robertson*.
 Arntillie.
 Fastcalzé.
 Baron Read.
 Baron Ferguson.
 Baron Cunyson.
 Baron of Monnesse.
 Innermytie, *Potcarus*.
 Balmamo, *Aflek*.
 L. of Duncrub, *Rollos*.
 L. of Keltie.
 L. of Tullibarden.
 L. of Abircarnie.
 Strowane.
 Patrik Murray of Auchter-
 tyre.
 George Drummód of Ballo.
 L. of Innerpeffré.
 John Drummód Coquholze.
 Baron of Bordland, *Drum-
 mond*.

L. of Petkellony, *Drummond*.
 Culturagane.
 L. of Comrie.
 Cromlix,
 L. of Laweris, *Campbell*.
 Monyware,
 Monzé.
 Cultoquhay.
 Gorthie, *Lundy*.
 L. of Inchbrachy.
 L. of Keir.
 L. of Kippanrossie.
 L. of Knockhill.
 L. of Lzny.
 L. of Glennegeis, *Haddan*.
 Blair of Bagray.
 Alexander Ruthuen of Fré-
 lands.
 George Norrie of Boquhop-
 pill.

Fyfe.

L. of Mukdrum.
 L. of Baluaird, *Murray*.
 L. of Casche.
 L. of Rosie.
 L. of Halhill, *Melville*.
 John Arnot of Woodmill.
 L. of Perbroth, *Seyton*.
 L. of Culermie, *Barclay*.
 John Aiton of Drummure.
 L. of Creich, *Beton*.
 L. of Fairnaie,
 Sir Alexander Lindsay of the
 Mont, *Lyon King of Armes*.
 Sir Robert Melville of Murdo-
 carnie.
 Francis Tullos of Halcarnie.

L. of

The Barons, Lords and Gentlemen.

L. of Monquhany, *Balfoure.*
 L. of Nauchtane, *Grichton.*
 L. of Kenneir.
 L. of Forre.
 John Leslie of Parkhill.
 L. of Carslogie, *Claypen.*
 L. of Wilmerstoun.
 L. of Derfy, *Learmont.*
 Kembake.
 Brachmont.
 Nydie.
 L. of Sandfurde, *Hays.*
 L. of Sandfurde, *Narrie.*
 David Balfoure of Kirktoun.
 Cullochie.
 L. of Edjishall, *Bruce.*
 L. of Reres, *Forbesse.*
 Alexander Inglis of Straty-
 rum.
 L. of Inglis Tarbet.
 Craighall.
 Patrik Kinninmont of
 Callinche.
 Blazbó.
 Lathoccar.
 Balfoure of Lambilathame.
 Kinkell.
 L. of Petmyllie.
 L. of Ardris, *Lummsdayne.*
 L. of Balcomrie, *Leatmont.*
 L. of Barnys.
 L. of Szgy.
 L. of Camnó.
 Randerstoun.
 L. Saint Monanes, *Sadelands.*
 L. of Anstruther.
 L. of Carruber.
 L. of Ardró.

Sanfurd, *Dudington.*
 Gordonishall.
 L. of Balkaskie, *Strang.*
 L. of Largo, *Wode.*
 Kincaig.
 Giblestoun.
 Innerdeuat.
 L. of Laudie, *Laudie.*
 L. of Durie, *Durie.*
 L. of Bafoure, *Beton.*
 L. of Balgonie.
 L. of Torrie, *Wardlaw.*
 Further, *Pescarne.*
 Kirkfurther.
 Peter Balfoure of Bandone.
 L. of Cletty, *Ramsay.*
 Gondlane.
 L. of Ramornie.
 Lathriske.
 Orky.
 William Skringetour of the
 myres.
 Arnot.
 Stratherney.
 Auchmowrie.
 L. of Easter Wemes, *Cashill.*
 L. of Wester Wemes, *Wymes.*
 L. of Abats Hall, *Scott.*
 L. of Raigh, *Adelville.*
 L. of Balwerie, *Scott.*
 L. of Bamowtoun, *Boswell.*
 L. of Seyfeild.
 Orroke.
 Iohn Beton of Capildra.
 Balam.
 Walter Lesly of Omerstoun.
 Aytoun.
 Martymc.

The Barons, Lairds, and Gentlemen.

L. of Pettinereif.
L. of Pettirane.
L. of Rollythe, *Stewart*.
L. of Dowhill.
L. of Cleische, *Colvill*.

Kinross.

L. of Loebleen, *Dowglass*.
L. of Burlie, *Balfour*.

Clackmannan.

L. of Clackmannan, *Bruce*.
L. of Tulliallane, *Blacader*.
L. of Sawchy.
Bruce of Kennet.
L. of Maner.

Strirling.

L. of Garden.
L. of Arthe, *Bruce*.
L. of Carnoke, *Drummond*.
L. of Carnoke, *Bruce*.
L. of Plean.

Goodman of Kersie.

Goodman of Throske.

Archibald Bruce of Pow-fowles.

David Bruce of Kinnaird.

Thomas Bruce of Barbar-schels.

M. David Rollok of Powes.

L. of Skemure.

L. of Denneuy.

L. of Donipace, *Lenington*.

L. of Haring.

L. of Pentasken.

L. of Castelcarie.

L. of Keril, *Monteith*.

L. of Polmaise, *Seyton*.

L. of Towch, *Seyton*.

L. of Leckie.

L. of Gargunoke, *Seyton*.

L. of Randfurde.

John Buchanan of Arn-

priour.

John Shaw of Broiche.

Linlithgow.

Sheriffe of Linlithgow, *Ham-milton*.

L. of Dundas, *Dundas*.

L. of Cragiehall, *Stewart*.

L. of Barnebowgal, *Mowbray*.

James Dundas of Newliston.

Alexander Drummond of

Medope.

Robert Hamilton of Inch-machane.

Mungo Hamilton of Par-douen.

John Hamilton of the Grainge.

L. of Ballinhard, *Cornwall*.

L. of Ricarton, *Hepburne*.

Durhame of Duntrevie.

Bathcarr, *Hamilton*.

Edinburgh principall.

L. of Cawder, *Sandlands*.

L. of Halton, *Lawder*.

L. of Pumphastron, *Douglass*.

Hirdmanschels.

L. Barbachlaw, *Cochran*.

Lennox.

L. of Stanypeth.

L. of Dalnohy.

L. of

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| L. of Riccarton, <i>Drummond</i> | L. of Hirmedstoun, <i>Home</i> |
| L. of Currihill, <i>Forbes</i> | L. of Blanche, <i>Home</i> |
| L. of Colington, <i>Forbes</i> | L. of Samelstoun, <i>Hamilton</i> |
| L. of Reidhall, <i>Ostryburne</i> | L. of Newtoun, <i>Home</i> |
| L. of Cowmestoun, <i>Forbes</i> | L. Newhall, <i>Cockburne</i> |
| L. of Costorplin, <i>Forbes</i> | L. of Clerkintoun, <i>Cockburne</i> |
| L. of Brade, <i>Forbes</i> | L. of Colstoun, <i>Home</i> |
| L. of Marchilltoun, <i>Nesbit</i> | L. of Tallo, <i>Hay</i> |
| L. of Innerleik, <i>Town</i> | L. of Benestoun, <i>Home</i> |
| L. of Laureistoun of that ilk, | L. of Stranpeth, <i>Home</i> |
| L. of Piling, <i>Manipen</i> | L. of Whittinghame, <i>Douglas</i> |
| L. of Restalrig, <i>Logan</i> | L. of Cosfurde, <i>Forbes</i> |
| L. of Crageriller, <i>Forbes</i> | L. of Wauchton, <i>Hepburne</i> |
| L. of Edwinton of that ilk, | Hepburne of Gylmeston, <i>Home</i> |
| L. of Nuderie, <i>Wachop</i> | Hepburne of Sinton, <i>Home</i> |
| Hill of that ilk, <i>Home</i> | Hepburne of Kirklandhill, <i>Home</i> |
| L. Brunstoun, <i>Creighton</i> | L. of Sylderiff, <i>Home</i> |
| Edineston of Wawmeston, | L. of Congilton, <i>Home</i> |
| Hay of Mountoun, <i>Home</i> | L. of Knowes, <i>Home</i> |
| L. Shirehall, <i>Gifford</i> | L. of Scowgall, <i>Home</i> |
| L. of Langton, <i>Home</i> | Sinclair of Whytekirk, <i>Home</i> |
| Bellendyne of Lefwade, <i>Home</i> | L. of Bas, <i>Lewer</i> |
| L. of Dalhousie, <i>Ramsay</i> | L. of Spot, <i>Douglas</i> |
| L. Kokpen, <i>Ramsay</i> | L. of Innerwike, <i>Hamilton</i> |
| Whytchill, <i>Forbes</i> | L. of Bezmouth, <i>Home</i> |
| Polstoun, <i>Home</i> | Alexander Home of North
berwike, |
| L. of Rossing, <i>Smiler</i> | Robert Home of the Hewch, |
| L. of Penniluke of that ilk, | L. of Waddalie, <i>Home</i> |
| L. Newhall, <i>Creighton</i> | Hartrem Wood, <i>Home</i> |
| L. Southhouse, <i>Home</i> | <i>Berwike and Landerdall,</i> |
| Elphingston of Schank, <i>Home</i> | L. of Wederburne, <i>Home</i> |
| Constabularie of Haddington, | L. of Blacatur, <i>Home</i> |
| L. Fawtyde of that ilk, <i>Home</i> | L. of Aytoun, <i>Home</i> |
| L. Elphingston, <i>Johnstone</i> | L. of Coldeknoves, <i>Home</i> |
| L. Prestoun, <i>Hamilton</i> | L. of Polwart, <i>Home</i> |
| L. of Langnedrie, <i>Douglas</i> | |
| L. of Ormestoun, <i>Cockburne</i> | |

The Barons, Lairds, and Gentlemen.

Home of Manderstoun,	glasse,
L. of Huton hall, Home.	Tympenden,
L. of Langton,	Hundeley.
L. of Cockburne,	Hunthill,
L. of Billie, Remton.	Edzaritoun.
L. of Blanerne, Lammis-dayne.	Bedreull, Turne-bull,
L. of Cumleche, Affek,	Mynto.
L. of Edingtoun.	Wawchop.
Slychthous.	William Turnebull of Barn-
Butterdayne.	hills,
Hoprig.	George Turnebull of Hal-
Easter Nisbet.	reull,
West Nisbet.	Hector Lorane of Harwood.
Wedderlie.	Grinyllaw of little Newton.
Thorniedykes.	Mader of Langton.
L. of Spottiswood.	Mungo Benner of Chestis.
Cranston of Thirlstane-	Quertoun, Fraser.
maines.	Riddale of that ilk.
Corsbie.	L. Makkayritoun, Makdowal.
Bernerfyde.	Andrew Ker of Fadownsyde.
Mertoun.	L. of Bakcleuch, Scot.
L. Swyntoun.	Raph Haliburton of Mour-
L. Redpeth.	houllaw.
Greenlaw.	Thomas Ker of Cauers,
Lochnurmacus.	Howpallach, Scot.
L. Gammillscheilis, Home.	Baron Gledstanes.
Wyliclewcht.	Langlands.
Roxburgh.	William Elliot of Torflyhill.
L. of Cesturde, Ker.	Scot of Sintoun.
L. of Lilteldane, Ker.	Scot of Eydschaw.
L. of Greynheid, Ker.	Walter Vaich of North-
L. of Corbet, Ker.	sintoun.
Gradon, Ker.	Scot of Glake.
Ker of Garshaw.	L. of Chesholme of that ilk.
Mow.	L. of Cranstoun.
Haddane.	Kirkton of Stewartfield.
Shiriffe of Towieotdail, Dow.	L. of Linton, Ker.
	Ker of Ancrum.

Carnceors

The Barons, Lairds, and Gentlemen.

Carnecors of Colmillie,

Seikirk,

Murray of Fawlahill, *Sheriffs.*

Scot of Tuschelaw.

Scot of Thirlstane,

Scot of Aikwood,

Turnebull of Phillophauch.

Ker of the Shaw or Dalceiff.

Hoppringle of Gallocheilis.

Hoppringle of Whytebank.

Hoppringle of Torwodley.

Hoppringle of Blindley.

Hoppringle of Bukholme.

Hoppringle of Newhall.

Pables.

The Knight of Traquair,

Stewart.

L. of Pyrn, *Crawford.*

L. of Horsburgh.

L. of Greistoun.

L. of Cardrona.

L. of Henderstoun.

L. of Smeythfield, *Hays.*

Winkistoun, *Tvedie.*

L. of Blackbarrony, *Murray.*

Bernys.

Cauerhill.

Fowlzeche, *Stewart.*

L. of Drummelzear, *Tvedie.*

Dawik.

Pobinde.

Frude.

Halkshaw.

Glengirk.

Geddes of Rachane.

Inglis of Langlandhill.

L. of Stirling.

Hartiehall, *Sheriffs.*

Romannos.

Prettihoull.

Meluingland.

Ormeistoun.

Bonytoun.

Poslo, *Nesmyth.*

John Hamilton of Col-

cote.

Laird.

Captayne of Crawford Ca-

stle, *Carmichael.*

L. of Carmichael.

L. of Lamington, *Baillie.*

L. of Bakebie.

L. of Symontoun.

L. of Cultermaines.

Flemming of Carwood.

Dowglaste of Todholes.

West-hall, *Crabame.*

Baillie of the hills.

Menzeis of Cultercraues.

L. of Westraw, *Johnstone.*

L. of Annetoun.

L. of Cobingtoun, *Tvedie.*

Crimpcramp.

Hamilton of Crawford-

lohne.

L. of Ley.

L. of Cleghorne, *Farley.*

L. of Corhous, *Barnatyne.*

Iervetwood, *Levingston.*

Bonytoun, *Cunninghame.*

Blackwood.

Staniebyres.

Auchtyfardill.

Weir of Kirknowe.

F 4

L. Cam.

The Barons, Lairds, and Gentlemen.

L. Cambusnechan, *Someruel.*

L. of Carphin, *Bailie.*

Cleland.

Murdistoun.

Ierueftoun.

Ernoke.

Lawchope.

Steuingtoun.

Hammliton of Roploch.

Hammliton of Hagges.

Hammliton of Lethane.

Hammliton of Orbestoun.

Hammliton of Nelissland.

Hammliton of Stanehouse.

L. of Siluertounhill, *Hammliton*

L. of Dunrod.

L. of Calderwood, *Maxwell.*

L. of Castlemyle.

L. of Mynto, *Steward.*

L. of Gilbertfield.

Renfrew.

Cathcart.

Ouer-Pollak.

Nether Pollak, *Maxwell.*

L. of Scanelie.

L. of Iohnestoun, *Wallace.*

L. of Ellertlie, *Wallace.*

L. Houstoun.

Newerk.

I. Caldwell.

Shaw of Grenoke.

Crawfurd of Cartisburne.

Cunninghame of Watcriston.

L. Craganis.

Walkinfhaw.

Barrochane.

L. Biltrica, *Semples.*

Barseube.

L. Boghall, *Stewart.*

Bishoptoun.

Cardonald, *Stewart.*

Foulwood.

Thirdpart.

Wheirfards.

Scottistoun.

Ardgowane.

Balgarrane.

Ranfurley.

Porterfield of that ilk.

Raallstoun.

Dumfries.

L. of Lusse.

L. of Cowgrane.

L. of Arddarane.

L. of Arneapill.

L. of Kilnabow.

Bullull.

Manis.

Balney.

Noblestoun.

Camstrodane.

Darleith.

Hammliton of Cochno.

Craigernalt.

Gloret.

Striueling of Letrer.

Luan Striueling of Baldor-

rane.

Edmestoun of Balewin.

L. of Bardowie.

L. of Kincaid.

L. of Woodhead.

L. of Blairhoggill.

L. of Ballykumme.

L. of

The Barons, Lairds and Gentlemen.

L. of Auchinloche.
 L. of Kilsythe, *Levingston*.
 L. of Baddinheth, *Boyd*,
 Bord,
 Drumry, Hamilton.
 L. of Kilcreuch.
 Gartskeddane.
 Gartschoir.
 L. of Mackferland.
 L. of Buquhannane.
 L. of Drummakell.

Tarbert.

L. of Auchinbrek.
 L. of Archinlais, *Campbell*.
 L. of Lawmont.
 L. of Macklawchlane.
 Macknachtan.
 Skippinche.
 Octir.
 Duntrune.
 Straquhir.
 Mackowle of Lorne.
 John Stewart of Appin.
 Mackondoquhy of Inneraw.
 Mackoneil of Dunniveg and
 Glennes.
 Macklane of Dowart.
 Macklane of Cowle.
 Macklane of Lochbwy.
 Macklane of Ardnamurchy.

Bute.

The Sheriffe of Bute, *Stewart*.
 The L. of Camys.

Aers and Bailleries of Kyle,
Kerrik, and Cunningham.

L. of Kilburnie.
 L. of Crawfordland,
 L. of Ladyland, *Barclay*.
 Auchnamys.
 L. of Kerriland,
 L. of Kellsoland,
 Trierne.
 L. of Glengarnoke.
 L. of Cunninghame heid,
 L. of Auchinharuie.
 L. of Aiket.
 Cunninghame.
 L. of Clonbaith.
 Montgomerie.
 L. of Longshaw.
 L. of Hellet.
 Giffin.
 Stane.
 Braidstane, Montgomerie.
 L. of Blair.
 L. of Portincorffe.
 L. of Huncarstoun.
 L. of Fairlie.
 L. of Dregghorne.
 L. of Peritoun, *Barclay*.
 L. of Rowallane, *Mure*.
 L. of Montgrenane.
 L. of Robertland, *Cunning-*
 bame.
 Cunningham of Towrlands.
 Cunningham of the hill.
 Sheriffe of Arr.
 Cesnockle.
 Skeldoun.
 Campbell of Glenoske.
 Campbell of Kinzelewehe.
 Gastoun, *Stewart*.
 Halrig.

The Barons, Lairds, and Gentlemen.

Hamilton of Sanquhair,
Sornebeg.

L. of Bar.

L. of Craggie-wallace.

Carnell, *Wallace*.

Sewalton, *Wallace*.

Dundonald.

Adamtoun.

Gairgirth. *Chalmers*.

Leffnores. *Crawfurde*.

Kerth, *Crawfurde*.

Doungane.

William Crawfurde of Clo-
lynane.

Dowglaste of Penicland.

Cunninghame of Lagland.

L. of Caprington, *Cunning-
hame*.

Cunninghame of Poquharne.

Shaw of Glenmure.

L. of Eutirkin, *Dunbar*.

L. of Scankistoun. *Campbell*.

L. of Barkymmem. *Stewarts*.

L. of Auchinlek. *Boswell*.

L. of Bargany. *Kennedie*.

L. of Blairquhane. *Kennedie*.

Kennedie of Giruanmaynis.

Kennedie of Skeldon.

L. of Carmichaell.

Goodman of Ardmillane.

Goodman of Dromnellane.

Kennedie of the Coast.

Balmacleannochane.

L. of Kelwood, *Currie*.

L. of Carlownie, *Carbarr*.

Kennedie of Knetidaw.

Kennedie of Bramestoun.

Boyde of Penkill.

Boyde of the Throchrig.

L. of Dundaff.

L. of Kilkerane.

L. of Kilhenzie.

Kennedie of Tornagannoch.

Schaw of Halie.

Schaw of Germet.

Wigtoun.

L. of Garlies, *Stewart*.

L. of Mochrum, *Dunbar*.

L. of Garthland, *Makdowgall*.

Agnew Shirete of Wigtoun.

L. of Kynhyll.

L. of Ardwell, *Makculloch*.

Killassyre.

Laerg.

L. of Merton, *Maggee*.

L. of Merton, *Mackulloch*.

L. of Barnbarrowch, *Yans*.

L. of Craichlaw, *Mure*.

Kennedie of Barguhome.

Kennedie of Vchiltre.

Campbell of Arie.

*Dunfreis, with the Stewartries
of Kirkenbrigt, and
Annandail.*

L. of Lochin-war, *Gordon*.

L. of Troquhayne, *Gordon*.

L. of Barskeoche, *Gordon*.

L. of Airdis, *Gordon*.

Sheirwas, *Gordon*.

Gordon of the Cule.

L. of Broughton, *Mintray*.

L. of Dalbatie.

L. of Portoun, *Glendoring*.

L. of

The Barons, Lairds, and Gentlemen.

<p> L. of Bomby, <i>Mackellane</i>. Mackellane of Marston. L. of Cardenes. Lidderdail of S. Mary Ile. Lindesay of Barclay. Herries of Madinhoip. L. of Mabie, <i>Herries</i>. Macknaucht of Kilquhanatic. Glenduyning of Drūrasche. Maxwell of the Hill. Sinclair of Auchinfranke. Maxwell of the Logane. Maxwell of Dromcoltrane. Stewart of Fintillauche. Levington of little Ardis. L. of Drumlanrig, <i>Dowglaſſe</i>. Dowglaſſe of Cathogill. Creighton of Carco. Creighton of Liberie. Mackmaſh of that ilk. Dowglaſſe of Daluene. Menzies of Caſtelhill. Menzies of Auchinſell. L. of Auchingalsill, <i>Maitland</i>. L. of Cloſburne, <i>Kirk Patrik</i>. Kirkmichaell. Goodman of Frier, <i>Kerſſe</i>. L. of Lag, <i>Crew</i>. L. of Amyſfield, <i>Charterhouſe</i>. Maxwell of Gowhill. </p>	<p> Maxwell of Porterrake. Maxwell of Tynwald. Maxwell of Conhaith. Maxwell of Carnſallauch. Maxwell of the Ile. Browne of the Lawne. Cunninghame of Kirkſchaw. L. of Craigdarroch. L. of Bardannoch. Kirko of Glenesſlane. Ballaggane. L. of Iohnſtoun. L. of Wamfrá, <i>Iohnſtone</i>. L. of Eſcheſcheiles. L. of Corheid, <i>Iohnſtone</i>. L. of Corry. L. of Newbie, <i>Iohnſtone</i>. L. of Graitnay, <i>Iohnſtone</i>. Iohnſton of Craighop-burne. Iohnſton of Newton. Iohnſton of Kirkton. L. of Apilgirth, <i>Jarden</i>. L. of Holmends. L. of Cockpoole, <i>Murray</i>. L. of Moryquhar. L. of Wormondby. L. of Knok. Goodman of Granton. Boidisbyke. </p>
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*The names of the principall Clannes, and ſurnames
on the Borders not landed, and chiefe men of name a-
mongſt them at this preſent.*

EAST MARCH,

Brumfieldes.

Iohn Brumfield, Tutor of

Greynelawdeyne.
Adame Brumfield of hard-
aukers.

Clannes and Surnames on the borders.

Brumfield of Pittlesheuche.
Alexander Brumfield of East-
field,

Alexander Brumfield of Ha-
silton maynes,

James Brunfield of Whyte-
house,

The Laird of Todderike.

Alexander Brumfield of Gor-
don maines,

Trotter.

The Laird of Pentennen.

William Trotter of Foul-
schawe,

Cuthbert Trotter in Fogo.

Tome Trotter of the hill,

Dikson.

The Goodman of Buchtrig.

The Goodman of Bolchefter.

Dikson of Haffington.

Dikson in new bigging.

Ridpeths.

Thomas Ridpeth of Crum-
rig.

Alexander Ridpeth of An-
gellraw.

Halties.

The Goodman of Lambden.

John Haltie of Brumchill.

George Haltie in Hordlaw.

Laurence Haltie in Haltbur-
ton.

Gradenis.

Iasper Graden in Ernislaw.

Yonges.

James Young of the Crisse.

Will Young of Otterburne.

Dauid Young of Oxemfyde.

Willia Scot of Feltershawes.

Dauison.

Roben Dauison of Symeston.

Iok Dauison of Qubirton.

James Dauison of Byrnirig.

George Dauison of Throgdā.

Pringils.

James Hoppringill of Tow-
ner.

Wat Hoppringill of Clifton.

Iohn Hoppringil of the Bets.

Dauid Hoppringill of Mor-
bottle.

Tates.

Will Tate in Stankfurde.

Dauid Tate in Cheritries.

Dauid Tate in Bair-ers.

Will Tate in Zettane.

Middlemaistr.

Robin Middlemaistr in Milrig

Burnes.

Dauid Burne of Ellisheuch.

Raph Burne of the Coit.

Dagleischis.

Iok Dagleisch of Bank.

Robert Dagleish in Wideopē.

Gilchristis.

Hugh Gilchrist called of Cow-
bene.

Will Gilchrist in Cauertoun.

MIDDLE MARCHES.

Hall.

Iohn Hall of Newbigging.

George Hall, called Pats Ge-
ordie there.

Andrew Hall of the Sykes.

Thom Hall in Fowlscheils

Pyle.

Clannes and Surnames on the borders.

Pyle.

George Pyle in Milkheuch,
John Pyle in Swynsyde,

Robeson.

Raph Robeson in Præderlech
Rinzean Robeson in Howflō.

Anislie.

William Anislie of Fawlaw,
Lancie Anislie in Oxner.

Oliver.

Dauid Oliver in Hynhæheid
Will Oliver in Luttruther,
George Oliver in Clareley.

Laidlow.

Ryne Laidlow in the Bank.
John Laidlow in Sonnyfyde.

LIDDISDAIL.

The Laird of Mangerton.

The Lairds Iok.

Chrystie of the Syde,

Quhitlauch.

The Laird of Quhitlauch.

Ionie of Quhitlauch,

Sym of the Maynes.

Merietown quarter.

Archie of Welt burnflat.

Wanton Sym in quhitley fyde

Will of Powderlanpat.

Ellots.

Redheuch.

Robert Elliot, and Martyne
Ellot,

Theirlshop.

Rob of Thorlithop, Arthur
fyre the Brays.

Gorrumberie.

Archie Keene, Will of Mor-

spatrick hors.

Park.

Ionie of the Park, Gray Wil.

Burnheid.

Gawins Iok, Ade Cowdais.

Welflaw.

Will Colchis Hob, Hob of
Bowholmes.

Niksons.

John Nikson of Laieft burne.

Georgies Harie Nikton.

Cleme Nikson, called The
Crune.

Crofers.

Hob Crofer, called Hob of
Ricarton.

Martine Crofer.

Cokkis John Crofer.

Noble Clemeis Crofer.

Hendersons.

Rinzian Henderson in Ar-
miltonburne.

Ienkyne Henderson in Kar-
ley.

Debaitable Land.

Sanders Barnes Armestrang.

Will of Kinmonth.

Krystie Armestrang.

John Skynbanke.

Lairdis Rinziens gang.

Lairdis Rinziene.

Lairdis Robbie.

Rinzian of Wauchop.

Grahames.

Priors, Iohn and his Bairnes.

Hector of the Harlaw.

The griefs & cuts of Harlaw.

Clannes and Surnames on the borders.

EWISDAIL.

Armstrangs of the Gynghils.

Ekké of the Gynghils.
Andrew of the Gynghils.
Thome of Glendonning.

Scots.

Thome the Flower.
Anse of the Buffle.

Ellets.

John the Portars sonne.
Will of Deuisleyes.
Will the Lord.

ESKDAIL.

Battisons of Cowghuriae.

Dauid Batie.
Hugh Batie.
Mungoes Arthurie.
Adame of the Burne.

Battisons of the Scheill.

Nichel of the Scheill.
Andrew of Zetbyre.
John the Braid.
Wat of the Corse.

Iohnes.

John Armstrang of Hoilhou.
John Armstrang of Thorne-
quhar.

Wil Armestrag of Ternsnihill

Littills.

John Littill of Cassoke.
Thome Littill of Finglen.
Ingrahames Archie Lutill.

AN ANDAIL.

Irvingis.

Edward of Bonschaw.
Lang Richies Edward.
John the young Duke.
Chrystie the Cothquhar.
Willie of Grainnayhill.

Bellis.

Will Bell of Alby.
John Bell of the Tourne.
Mathie Bell called the King.
Andro Bell called Lökkis
Andrew.

Will Bell Reidcloke.

Carlilles.

Adame Carlile of Bridekirk.
Alexander Carlile of Eglefor-
hame.

Grahames.

George Grahame of Reupa-
trik.
Arthour Grahame of Bla-
woldwood.
Richie Grahame called The
Plump.

Thomsons.

Young Archie Thomson.
Sym Thomson in Polloden.

Romes.

Roger Rome in Tordoweth.
Mekle Sandie Rome there.

Gassits.

Dauid Gasse in Barsh.
John Gasse, Michaels sonne
in Rig.

THE

THE SHRIEF DOMES AND

Shrieifs of Scotland,

Orkney, The Shrieffe there of heritable, Earle of Caythnes.
 Invernes, The Earle of Huntlie.
 Cromartie, Vrqhart of Cromartie.
 Narne, Iohn Campbell of Lorne.
 Elgene and Forreſſ, Dumbar of Cumnok.
 Aberdene, The Earle of Huntlie.
 Kincardin, The Earle of Marshall.
 Forſar, The Lord Gray.
 Perth, alias *Saint Johnſton*, The Earle of Gowry.
 Fyfe, The Earle of Rothoſſe.
 Kynroſſ, The Earle of Morten, of Lochleuin and Dalkeyth.
 Clackmannan, The knight of the Karſ.
 Sterling, The prouoſt of the towne for the time.
 Dumbarten, Earle of Lennox.
 Sterling-ſhire, extra Burgum, The Earle of Mar.
 Tarbart, The Earle of Mar.
 Laynrisk, The Earle of Arran, Lord Hammilton.
 Renſrew, The Lord Sampill.
 Aere, Campbell, Knight of Lowdon.
 Wigton, Patrik Agnew of that ilk.
 Drumfreis, Lord Sanquhar.
 Pebles, Lord Zeſter.
 Selkirk, Murray of Fallahill.
 Roxburgh, Dowglaſſe of Cauers, called ſherife of Tiuidail.
 Barwick, Lord Home.
 Edinburgh, The Prouoſt of the Towne for the time.
 Lothien, The Earle Bothwell.
 The Cuſtabularie of Hadington, The Earle Bothwell.
 Lubyow, Hammilton of Kenneill.

THE STEWARTRIES OF SCOTLAND.

Strasberne. } The Lord Drummond.
 Blouneſid. }
 Kirendricks. } The Lord Maxwell.
 Annandail. }

THE BAILLIERIES OF SCOTLAND.

Kyle, The Knight of Cragy wallace,
Carrick, The Earle of Calsils.
Cunningham, The Earle of Eglinton.

THE ORDER OF THE CALLING of the Table of the Session.

Monday.

Redemptions of lands.
Reductions of all kinds.
Transferrings.
Losse of Superiorities,
For making, sealing, and sub-
scribing of Reuerfions.

Tuesday.

Recent spoyles without the
time of vacancie.
Acts of Aiurnall.

Wednesday.

The common Table of the
four quarters of the Realme,
by order, every one after ano-
ther, as is divided in the actes
of the Institution, in the print
books of Parliament.

Thursday.

The same Table.

Friday.

The Kings actions, straun-
gers, the poore.

Saturday.

The Lords of Session, and
members thereof, The Pre-
lates, payers of contribution,
and the common Table fore-
said. And upon the Wednes-
day and Thursday, to cal com-
mon priuiledged matters,
such as hornings, free persons,
euidents, fortalices, warnings,
Letters conforme to rele-
ments, Decrets, arbitralles,
Taks, pensions, Ordinarie
letters, giftes, registring of
contracts, Actions to be-
come ciuill or prophane, dou-
ble poyndings, billes, suppli-
cations, And their last acti-
ons to bee called of newe by
ordinance of the Lords of
Session, for expedition of cau-
ses.

The

The Shires of Scotland.

The Shires of the first quarter as followeth, That is to say, Forfar, Kinecardin, Banff, Elgin, Forres, Narnie, Innerros, and Cromartie.

The Shires of the second quarter, Edinburgh, Lynlythgow, Selkirk, Roxburgh, Poblis, Berwick, and Haddington.

The third quarter, Strathling and Renfrew, Lanerk Wigton, Dumfries, Kildubright, and Annandall.

The fourth quarter, Perth, Clackmannan, Agyle, & Bute.

The Senators begin their sitting and rising as follows.

They begin to sit downe in Edinburgh, on the morne after Trinity Sunday, while the first day of August, and after to be vacant while the first day of November next ensuing; and then to begin and sit, while the xix. day of March next, and then to be vacant, while the morning after Trinity Sunday, as aforesayd.

THE NAMES OF THE FREE

Burrowes, subject to pay extent and subsidy within Scotland.

SOUTH.

Edinburgh.
Sterling.
Lithgow.
Rothsaye.
Dumbarthen.
Renfrew.
Ruglen.
Acre.
Irwing.
Glasgow.
Kircudbright.
Wigton.
Whithorne.
Laynerik.
Iedburgh.
Sel-kirk.
Pablis.

NORTH.

Abirdene.
Dundie.
Saint Iohnston,
alias Perth.
Banffe.
Dumfermeling.
Carrhill.
Forfar.
Brechin.
Mont-ross.
Elgene.
Innernes.
Arbrothe.
Saint Androis.
Cowpar.
Cullane.
Forres.

H

Narnie.

The Kings Palaces and Castels.

Haddington.
 North-Bartwick.
 Dumbar.
 Drumfreis.

Narne.
 Thaine.
 Dysert.
 Kirkady.

Palaces appertayning to the King.

THE Palace of *Halysrud-houfe*, beside Edinburgh in Lothien.

2 The Palace of *Dalkeyth*, reserved for the use of the Prince, with the Orchard, Gardens, Banks, & wood adjacent thereunto, within foure myles of Edinburgh.

3 The Palace of *Lithgow*, within the Townie of *Lithgow*, in *Lithgow shire*.

4 The Palace of *Falkland*, and the towne of *Falkland* adjacent thereunto, with the Parke. In *Fyfe*.

Castels appertayning to the King.

{ The Castell of *Roxburgh*, now demoleist by the
 { Lawe, and by the commaundement of the King, and
 { three Estates. In *Teuiordail*. The monuments yet
 Desert { stand to this houre, but desert.

{ The Castell and fortalice of *Dumbar*, a house of
 { great strength: till within these late yeres, it was de-
 { moleist by *James Earle of Murray*, Regent of Scotland.
 { In *Lothien*. Desert.

1 The Castell of *Edinburgh*, inhabited by *John Earle of Mar*.

2 The Castell and strength of *Blacknes* in *Lothien*, inhabited by *Sir James Sandelands*.

3 The Castell and strength of *Sterling*, inhabited by *John Earle of Mar*, and his Deputies.

4 The Castell of *Dumbarton*, inhabited by *John Lord Hamilton*.

5 The Castell of *Lochmaben* in *Annadull*, occupied by the Lord *Maxwell*.

6 The Castell of *Kirkwall*, in *Orkney*, appertayning to the King, inhabited by the Earle of *Orkney*.

FINIS.

**A true description and deuision of
the whole Countrey of Scotland, of the situa-
tion, distance and commodities in euery
part thereof.**



SCOTLAND is deuided from England,
first, by the high hills of Cheuiot, and where
the hills do end, by a wall, called The March-
dike, made in our time; and then by the wa-
ters, Esk, & Selua. By North, those borders *The bor-*
from the Scots sea to the Ireland sea. *The ders in*
Countreies lye in order as followeth: *The order,*

Mars (wherein stands the Towne of Barwicke, at this present
possessed by England) lyes vpon the North side of Tweede,
which is compassed by the Firth of Forth on the East, by Eng-
land on the South, Westward on both the sides of Tweede
lyes Teulodail, taking the name from the water of Tior, de-
uided from England by the hills of Cheuiot. Next vnto Te-
uiodail, lye Countreies that are not great: Liddisdail, Ewisdail,
and Estdail, taking their names from three waters, Liddall, E-
wis, and Esk. The last is Annandail, which also hath the name
from the water of Annan, deuiding the Countrey almost in two,
and runnes after Solous, into the Ireland sea. Now let vs re-
turne to Forth. The Countrey of Lothian is compassed by it
at the East. Coeburnspeth, and Lamermure, deuides it from *The can-*
the Mars, and then turning somewhat Westward, it ioynes *ses of*
with Tweddail, and Lawderdail, Tweddail taking the name *of their*
from the Fauer of Tweed, which runnes through the same, and *domina-*
Lawderdail, from the Towne of Lawder, or rather from the *tions.*
water of Lider, running through the Countrey. Liddail, Ni-
chisdail, and Clyddisdail, march with Tweddail at the South
and West partes thereof: Nichisdail taking the name from
the water of Nith, running through it into the Ireland
Sea. Lothian, so named from Loth, King of Pight, is bor-
dered

The description of Scotland.

dered on the South-east by Forth, or the Scottish sea, on the North-west by Clyddisdail. This Countrey in civillie, and aboundance of all other things necessarie for the vse of man, excelles very farre, all the rest of the Countreies of Scotland.

*The
townes
of Lothi-
an,*

There runne siue waters through it. Tyne and Esk, (which both runne in one at the foote of the wood of Dalkeith, before they enter into the sea) Leith and Almon. Of those waters, some spring out of Lamerthure, and some out of Pentland hills, and runne into Forth. The Townes of Lothian, are Dunbar, Hading, commonly called Haddington, Dalkeith, Edinburgh, Leigh, Linlithgow lieth more westwardly, Clyddisdail lies on both the sides of Clyde, which for the length thereof, is deuided in three shyres.

*The
chiefe
townes
of Clyd-
disdail.*

In the Ouerward, there is an hill, not to call high, out of the which, spring Riuer running into three sundry seas: Twede into the Scottish sea, Annand into the Ireland sea, and Clyde into the great Ocean. The chiefe Townes of Cliddisdail are, Lanark, and Glasgow: North-west from Cliddisdail, lies Kyle: beyonde Kyle lyes Galloway, which is diuided from Clyddisdail by the water of Cloudan. All Galloway almost declines to the South, the shyre whereof incloseth all the rest of that side of Scotland: It is more plentifull in store, than Cornes.

*Galloway de-
scribed,*

The waters of Galloway, Vxe, Dee, Kenne, Cree and Losse, runne into the Ireland sea: There is almost no great lilles in Galloway, but it is full of Craggie knolles: The waters gathering together in the vallyes betwixt those knolles, make almost innumerable Loches, from whence, the first flood that comes before the Autumnall Equinoctiall, causeth such aboundance of waters to runne, that there come forth of the said Loches, incredible numbers of Elees, and are taken by the Countrienien in wand Creels, who, salting them, obtaine no small gaine thereby. The farthest part of that side, is the head, called Nonantum, vnder the which, there is an haueu at the mouth of the water of Lusie, named by *Ptolome*, *Rigoni*: In the other side of Galloway oueragainst this Haueu, from Clyddisforth, there enters another Haueu, named commonly Lochryen; and by *Ptolome*, *Vidogora*; all that lye
eth

The description of Scotland.

eth betwixt thesetwo Hauens, the Countrie people call the Rynas: that is, the point of Galloway, who also call it Nonantum the Mule, that is, the Heck.

The whole Countrey is named Galloway: for Gallowid, in the auncient Scottish tongue, signifies a man of Gallia: vnder Lochrien at the back of Galloway, lies Carrik, declining easly till it come to Clyddisforth. The waters of Stenzear, and Greuan deuide Carrik: vpon the cruiks of those waters, there are many prettie villages. Carrik, betwixt the waters, where it riseth in knolles, is fertill of beastiall, & reasonable good ground for Corne. The whole Countrey of Carrik, both by sea and land, hath aboundance, not only sufficient for themselves, but also largely to support their neighbours. The water of Dunes, deuides Carrik from Kyle, Dune springs out of a Loch of the same name, in the middest whereof, is an Yle, on the which is builded a little Towre. Next vnto Carrik, lies Kyle, marching vpon the South with Galloway, vpon the South-east with Clyddisdail, vpon the West, with Cunninghame, separated from thence by the water of Irwing.

*Carrik
descri-
bed.*

*Kyle de-
scribed.*

The water of Air runnes through the midst of Kyle: at the mouth of the water, stands the towne of Air, a notable market stead: The Countrey generally, is more abundant of valiant ment, then of Corne and cattell, the ground being but poore and sandie, which sharpenes the mens industrie, and confirms the strength of the minde and body, by scarcenesse of liuing.

From Kyle Northward, lies Cunninghame, renewing Clide, and reducing it to the quantity of a reasonable river. The name of this Countrey is Dens, signifying in that language, the Kings house: whereby it appeares, that the Danes haue bene sometime masters thereof. Next vnto Cunninghame Eastward lies Renfrew, so named from a litle towne, wherein they vse to keepe Sesion of Iustice to the countrie. It is commonly named the Barronie, and is deuided in the midst by two waters, both called Carth. After the Barronie, followeth Clyddisdail, lying on either side of Clyde, which in respect of the quantitie thereof, and landes of Glasgou, is deuided in many iurisdicions. They that dwell vpon the landes of Glasgou, haue

*Cunning-
ham de-
scribed.*

*Renfrew-
descri-
bed.*

*Clyddis-
dail.*

The description of Scotland.

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*The
townes
of Lothi-
an,*

CROPPED
PAGES.

*The
chiefe
townes
of Cly-
ddisdall*

*Gallow-
way de-
scribed,*

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A description of Scotland.

eth betwixt these two Hauens, the Countrey people call the Rynnas that is, the point of Galloway, who also call it Nonantum the Mule, that is, the Beck.

The whole Countrey is named Galloway: for Gallovid, in the auncient Scottish tongue, signifies a man of Gallia: vnder Lochrien at the back of Galloway, lies Carrik, declining easly till it come to Clyddisforth. The waters of Stenzear, and Greuan deuide Carrik: vpon the cruiks of those waters, there are many prettie villages. Carrik, betwixt the waters, where it riseth in knolles, is fertill of bestiall, & reasonable good ground for Corne. The whole Countrey of Carrik, both by sea and land, hath aboundance, not only sufficient for themselves, but also largely to support their neighbours. The water of Dunes, deuides Carrik from Kyle. Dune springs out of a Loch of the same name, in the middest whereof, is an Yle, on the which is builded a litle Towre. Next vnto Carrik, lies Kyle, marching vpon the South with Galloway, vpon the Southeast with Clyddisdail, vpon the West, with Cunninghame, separated from thence by the water of Irwing.

Carrik described.

Kyle described.

The water of Air runnes through the midst of Kyle: at the mouth of the water, stands the towne of Air, a notable market stead: The Countrey generally, is more abundant of valiant ment, then of Corne and cattell, the ground being but poore and sandie, which sharpenes the mens industrie, and confirms the strength of the minde and body, by scarcenesse of liuing.

From Kyle Northward, lies Cunninghame, renewing Clide, and reducing it to the quantity of a reasonable river. The name of this Countrey is Dens, signifying in that language, the Kings house: whereby it appeares, that the Danes haue bene sometime masters thereof. Next vnto Cunningham Eastward lies Renfrew, so named from a litle towne, wherein they vse to keepe Session of Iustice to the countrie. It is commonly named the Barronie, and is deuided in the midst by two waters, both called Carth. After the Barronie, followeth Clyddisdail, lying on either side of Clyde, which in respect of the quantitie thereof, and landes of Glasgow, is deuided in many iurisdicions. They that dwell vpon the landes of Glasgow, haue their

Cunningham described.

Renfrew described.

Clyddisdail.

The description of Scotland.

their owne Iustice seat within the towne of Glasgow. The most notable waters of Clyddisdaill, are Eruenne and Douglass running into Clyde, vpon the South side thereof, and vpon the North side there is another called Auenne, which cuts Lothian from Striueling shyre. These two waters haue gotten their names of *Walter* at the beginning, instead of proper names, as also the water of Auone in Wales hath done, with a little difference for the propriety of the language sake.

Auenne deuides Sterling shyre from Lothian at the South: The Firth of Forth at the East, which peece and peece becomes narrow, till it growe to the quantity of a reasonable Riuer, neere vnto Striueling Bridge. There is but one water worthy to make account of, that runnes thorow it, named Carron, neere vnto the which there are some ancient monuments vpon the East side of Carron. There are two little earthen knolles, buylded as may appeare by men, commonly called *Duini pacis*; that is, The knolles of peace. Two myles downward vpon the same water, there is a round building without lyne, made of hard stone, in such sort, that one part of the vppermost stone is indented within the stone that lyes directly vnder it; so that the whole worke, by this coniunction mutuall, and burthen of the stones, vpholds it selfe, growing narrow by little and little, from the ground to the head, where it is open like a Doue-coate. The common sort of they people, following their owne fantasies, haue deuised sundry Authours of this worke, and that the same was appoynted for sundry vses, euery man appropriating an vse according to his owne deuice: and I led by coniecture, was sometime indeed of opinion, that this was the Chappell of the god *Terminus*, which as we read, was appoynted to be open aboue. The two knolles *Duini pacis*, lying so neere it, doe somewhat fortifie this my coniecture; as, that peace had beene concluded there, and this worke set vp in memory thereof; and that the same should be the border of the Romane Empire.

I could not bee drawne from this opinion, vntill I vnderstood, that there are sundry workes in a certayne Ile, like vnto this Chappell in all things, except that they are broader and wider. In which respect, I am compelled to suspend my iudge-

Two ancient monuments.

The common people do call it Arthur's men.

judgement farther, than to thinke that these haue bene monuments of things done, and especially of victories gotten, and set vp in those places, as it had bene out of the world, the rather to be kept from the iniuries of enemies: But truly, whether they be monuments of victory (or as some belecue) Sepulchers of Noble men, I trust they haue bene monuments to continue in eternall memory, but builded by rude and vnlearned men, like to this Chappell standing vpon Carron. There is a peece of ground at the right side of Carron, playne almost round about, growing to a knoll: neere, midway, betwixt the *Duini pacis* and this Chappell, into the which, at the turning of the corner, appears at this day, the roomes of a pretty Towne: But by labouring of the ground where it stood, and taking away of the stones, for building of Gentlemens houses thereabouts, the foundations of the Wallles, and description of the roomes cannot be discerned.

Beda, the English Writer, disertly names this place *Gnidi*, placing the same in the very corner of *Seuerus* Wall. Many notable Romanes haue made mention of this Wall: Hereof as yet remayne sundry apparances, as stones gotten, bearing inscriptions, containyng testimonies of safegard receyued of *Tribunes* and *Centurions*, or else of their Sepulchers. And seeing that from the Wall of *Adrian*, to this Wall of *Seuerus* (as the grounds of both doe witnesse) it is little lesse then an hundreth myles, the ignorance of them that haue written the English matters, was either great, not vnderstanding the Latine Writers who intreated of them, or else their oversight that so confusedly handled that, which was so clearly written. Howsoeuer the matter bee, if they bee not worthy to be reproued for this their deed, at least, I thinke them worthy to bee sleightly admonished thereof, specially, for that of the Records foresayds, and of the History of *Beda*, the English Writer; it is certayne, that there was sometime the Bordour betwene the Brittaines and the Scottes.

They that tell that Camelote stood heere, alleadge also, that this Chappell before mentioned, was the Temple of *Claudius Cesar*, and both the one and the other is a vayne lyer:

The description of Scotland.

for that Camelot is a Colonie of the Romanes, three hundred myles distant from this place, if trueth may be giuen to *Ptolemy*, or *Itinerarium Antonini*. And *Cornelius Tacitus* maketh this errour with the rest of the whole narratiue most knowne; chiefly in that he writeth, that the Romanes, after they had lost Camelot, fled for their owne preservation, to the temple of *Claudius Caesar*. And (whether this Chappell was the Temple of *Terminus*, or a monument of any other thing wanting a dore, whereof presently it hath neither signe or token, being the height of a stones cast) yet it could neuer couer ten armed men of warre, or scarcely containe so many within the walles thereof.

Besides this, after *Claudius Caesars* iorney, almost fortie yeres, *Iulius Agricola* was the first Romane that euer entered in those parts. Also was it not fiftie yeres after *Agricola*, that *Adrianus* made a wall betwixt Tyne and Esk, to be the border of the Romane Prouince, whereof to this present in diuers places, signes do remaine? *Septimius Severus*, about the yeere of God 210. entered into Britannie, and beyond this border, appointed by *Adrian* 100. myles, he made a wall from the firth of Clyde, to the mouth of Euen, where it entreth into Forth. Of this wall, euen at this day, there are many and cleare demonstrations. Moreouer, we neuer finde in the auncient monuments, that Camelodunum was the chiefe seate of the Pights: but that their Regall seate was in Abirnethie, as also the Metropolitane seate of their Bishop: which after wards was transported to Sanctandrew.

If it were inquired, what moued the Romanes to bring a Colonie there, or how they susteined the same in so barraine a ground; and, as things were at that time, wilde and vnmanured, and subiect to the dayly iniuries of most cruell enemies: they will, as I suppose, answer, (for I cannot see what other thing they can say) that they furnished it by sea, what time ships vsed to passe vp Garron, euen to the towne wall. If this were true, of necessitie the ground of both the banks of Forth, was then overflowed by the great Ocean, and so was barren, & yet now, that is the only ground that is supposed to be plentifull of cornes in those partes. There is another question
long

somewhat more difficult. If both the bankes of Forth were
 drowned with salt water, why ended not the Romanes their
 wall farther at that parr, then with superfluous laboures, to
 draw it further in length by many myles? Beyond Stri-
 ling-shyre, lyeth the Lennox, deuided from the Barrony
 of Kenfrew, by Clyde: from Glasgow, by the water of Hel-
 uin: from Strirling-shyre, by hilles: from Teth, by Foith:
 and then ends in the hils of Grangebean, at the foot where-
 of, Loch-lomond runnes downe a lowe valley, 24. myles of
 length, and 8. of bredth, hauing moe then 24. Islands within
 the same. This Loch, besides abundance of other fishes,
 hath an kinde of fish of the owne, named Pollac, very plea-
 sant to eate. The water of Leuin runneth out of Loch-lo-
 mond southward, which water hath giuen the name to the
 countrey. Leuin entred into Clyde, neere to the Castle
 of Dumbarton, and towne of the same name. The west most
 of the hilles of Grangebean, make the border of the Lennox.
 The hilles are cutted by a litle bolome of the Sea, named
 for the shortnes thereof, Ger-loch. Beyond this Loch, there
 is an farre greater loch, named from the water that runneth
 in it, Loch-long: and this water is the march between Len-
 nox and Couall. This Couall, Argyle, (or rather Ergyle)
 and Knapdail, are deuided in many partes, by many nar-
 row creekes, that runne out of the firth of Clyde into them,
 whereof there is one most notable, named Loch-tyne, from
 the water of Finne that runneth into it. This Loch is three-
 score myles of length. In Knapdail, is Loch-haw, and
 therein a litle Island, with a strong Castle. The water of
 Aw runneth out of this Loch, and is the onely water of all that
 countrey, that doth runne into the Duncabdon Sea. North-west
 from Knapdail, doth lye Kentyr, (the head of the countrey
 ouer-against Ireland,) from which it is deuided by a litle Sea.
 Kentyr is more long then broad, ioyning to Knapdail by
 so narrow a throte, that it is scarce one myle in bredth, and
 the same throte is nothing else but very sand, lying so lowe,
 that Mariners drawing their ships oftentimes through it, make
 their iourney a great deale shorter, then it would bee, kee-
 ping the common course. Lorne, lying vpon Argyle, doth
 march

march with it, vntill it come to Haber, a playne country, and now fruitful. The country where the hills of Grangebean are, are most easie to be travelled, named broad Albin, and that is to say, the highest part of Scotland: and the highest part of broad Albin, is called Drunnalbin, that is, the backe of Scotland, to be termed, not altogether without cause: for forth of that backe, waters do runne into both the Seas, some vnto the North, and some vnto the South. Forth of Locherne, the water of Erne runneth north-east, and entereth into Tay, vnder Saint-Iohnstoun three myles. The country that lyeth on each side of this water, taking the name from it, is called in the ancient Scottish language, Stratherne. Strath, of old, in that tongue, was called a countrie lying along a water side. Betwixt the hills of this country, and Forth, lyeth Teth, taking the name from the water of Teth, running through the midst thereof. The hills called Ochels, march with Teth,

^a A fertile
soyle.

which for the most part, (as also the ground) lying at the foot of them, are accounted to be of the Stewardrie of Stratherne. The rest of that country to Forth (through ambition) is deuided in sundry Iurisdiccions, as in Clackmannan-shire, Culros-shire, and Kinross-shire, from which all the country that lyes betwixt Forth & Tay, eastward, like a wedge in a narrow point of the Sea, is called by one name, Fyfe, abundant within the selfe in all things necessary to the vse of man. It is broadest, where Lochleum deuiddeth it from thence it becommeth narrow, vntill it come to the towne of Carrail. There is but one water to make account of, in all Fyfe, named, Leuin. There are many pretty townes vpon the coast in three sides of Fyfe. The towne of Saint-Andrewes, for the study of good learning. The towne of Cowper standeth almost in the midst of Fyfe, which is the Sherifes seat for administration of justice. Vpon the march betwixt it and Stratherne, standeth Abundethly, of old, the chiefe Citie of the Highis. Neere it, Erne runneth into Tay. The water of Tay cometh forth of Loch-ray, in Bread-albin. The loch is 24. myles of length. Tay, is the greatest riuer in Scotland, which turning course at the hills of Grangebean, soynes with Achell, a fertile country, situate in the very wildeerne be the same mountaines: at the foot whereof,

The description of Scotland.

whereof, there is a part of Atholl, lying playne, named the *Atholl*
Blair, which word signifieth a ground proper for wood.

Vnder Atholl, vpon the South side of Tay, stands the
Towne Caledon, which onely retaines the auncient name,
commonly called Dunkeld, that is, a knoll full of Nut-trees. *Dunkeld*
The Nut-trees growing in that vnmanurtd ground, and co-
uering the earth with the shadowes of the boughes thereof,
haue giuen the name, both to the towne, and people.

Caledones indeed, or Caledonij, were sometime one of
the most renowned people of Brittain, and made the one
halfe of the kingdome of Pighies, whome *Ammianus Marcellinus*
deuideth in *Caledones*, and *McFurones*, of whome at this
day, scarcely doth remayne any memoriall of Name.

Twelue myles vnder Dunkeld, in the same right side of
the Riuer of Tay, it findes Johnstone: vpon the North side
of the water, Eastward from Atholl, lyes Gowrie, a fertill *Gowrie*
ground for corne, and vnder it againe, betwixt Tay, and
Esly, lyes Angulle, or as the auncient Scots call it, *Engia*. Some *Angulle*
men also are of opinion, that it was named *Horrellia*, or ac-
cording to the English Pirate, *Forestia*. In Angulle are the
Townes of Cowper and Deidoun (the gift of God, as *Boetius*
to gratifie his countrey, ambitiously names it) but I trust, the
auncient name of the towne was *Taidunum*, from the word
Dun, called the Law, or Knoll, that standes vpon Tai. At
the foote whereof this towne is builded, fourteene myles
North from Tai, right by the Sea side, stands Abirbrochock,
otherwise named *Abneca*; from thence ye may perfectly see
the Redde head a farre off. South-east cuts Angulle euen
in the midst, and North-east deuides it from the Marnis.
The Marnis for the most part is a playne ground, till it passe
Fordoun, and Duncortter, the Earle Marshels Castle, and
come to the hilles of Grangebean, which beginne there to
decrease and end in the Sea.

North, from the Marnis, is the mouth of the water of
Deua, or Dec, commonly named, and about a myle from
Dec Northward, the mouth of the water of Done. At the
mouth of Dec standes Abirdene, renowned for the salmond *Abird-*
fishings thereof; and at the mouth of Done, the Bishops
seat,

The description of Scotland.

Abirdene, an vniuersity, flourishing in all kinds of artes. Marre. Badzenoch. Habre.

seat, and common schools flourishing in all kind of sciences of liberall artes: I finde in some olde monuments, that the Towne nearest to the South, was called *Abirdee*, but now, both the one Towne and the other, is called *Abirdene*, deuised onely to the words olde and new, as new *Abirdene*, and old *Abirdene*. At this narrow poynt, lying betwixt these waters, the country of *Mar* beginnes, growing alwayes wider and wider, til it be 60. miles in length, & come to *Badzenoch*. The country of *Badzenoch*, hath as it were a back, running out thorow the midst of it, which spouts forth waters into both the seas. *Habre* marcheth with *Badzenoch*, tending by little and little towards the *Deucalion* sea: a Country as abundant of commodities both by sea and land, as any Country within Scotland is. First, it is good for Corne, and store: the shaddowes of the Woods, the riuers and the springs, make it very pleasant: and it hath also great plenty of fishes, as any Country within Scotland: for besides the abundance of fresh water fishes, produced by a great number of waters, the sea runnes within the Country, in a long Channell, and being narrowe at the mouth, the water kept in betwixt two high bankes, and spreading wide inwarde, makes the forme of a stanke or rather of a Lock, from which it hath gotten the name *Abre*, by the Countreymen, that is, in their language, a place where shippes may lye as sure as in a *Hauen*. The same name is giuen to all the Country that lyes round about: such as speake the English tongue, name both the creeke of the sea, and the Country, *Lochabre*, but altogether without reason, and indecently. These three Countries, *Habre*, *Badzenoch*, and *Mar*, comprehend the breadth of Scotland, betwixt the two seas. Next vnto *Marre*, Northward lies *Buquhan*, deuised from *Marre* by the water of *Done*. This Countrey runnes farthest in the *Germane* Sea, of all the Countreys of Scotland; fertile in store, and increase of the ground, and in it selfe, sufficient to satisfie for all other commodities necessary for the Country. There is abundance of *Salmon* fish taken in all the waters thereof, except *Rattray*, wherein to this houre, was neuer seene any *Salmon*. Vpon the coast of *Buquhan*, there is a *Cave*, the

The broadnes of Scotland. Buquhan.

nature

The description of Scotland.

nature whereof is not to be forgotten. From the crowne of the Caue, there drops downe water, which water, vpon the instant, is turned into litle round stones: If the Caue were not from time to time cleansed by mans labour, it would in short space be filled to the head. The stone that is ingendered of this water, is of nature halfe stone, halfe Ice, fresh, and neuer growing solide, as the Marble doth.

When I was in Tollosse, about the yere of God, 1544. I vnderstood by credible men, that there was a Caue, into the Purenée mounts, neere vnto the place of their habitation, like vnto this Caue in all things. Boyne and Enzeelye from Buquhan, Northward to Spey, which deuides them from Murray. Spey springs forth of the North-side of the mounteynes of Badzenoch, whereof we haue made mention: and not far from the spring thereof is a Loch, forth of the which, comes the water of Lute, running into the West sea. By report, there was at the mouth of this water, a good Towne, named Innerluther, from the name of the water. Surely, if wee will consider the nature of the people that dwell thereabouts, the commodity of sayling and portage by sea, this is very proper for an Haven.

The ancient Kings allured by these commodities, sometime dwelt there, in the Castle of Enone, which Castle, many at this time (sinisterly informed) suppose to be Dunstaffage: for the ruines and signes of Dunstaffage, quen to this day may be scene in Lorne.

There are some small Countries cast in betwixt Buquhan and the West sea, which (hauing no notable thing worthy of memory within them) we ouerpasse. Murray lyes betwixt Murray, Spey and Nes, sometime named, as some suppose, Vexar. The Germane sea running betwixt these two waters backward, makes the shire narrow, and yet for the quantity, it is wealthy in corne and stoe, & is the first country of Scotland for pleasure and comodities of fruitfull trees. There are 3. townes in it, Elgin, vpon the water of Loxi, keeping at this day the ancient name, & Innernes, vpon the water of Nes, Nes comes forth of a Loch 34. miles of length, named Loch-nis. The water of Nes is almost alwayes warme, and at no time so cold

The description of Scotland.

that it freezeth i yea, in the most cold time of winter, broken yce falling in it, is dissolued, by the heat thereof. West from Lochnes, there lyes eight myles of continent ground: & that small peece is the onely impediment that the seas ioyne not, and make the remanent of Scotland an Iland: for all the land that lyes betwixt this strait and the Deucalidon sea, is cutted by creeks, and Loches of salt water running into the land. The country that lieth by North Næs, and these straits, is commonly deuided in foure Prouinces, Nauern, or, as the common people name it, Stranauerne, from the water of Narn.

*Rosse, the
descriptio
thereof.*

From the mouth of Næs, where it enters into the Germane sea, North, lies Rosse, shooting into the sea, in great promontories or heads, as the word it selfe expresseth: For Rosse in Scottish, is called, An head. The Countrey of Rosse is of greater length, then breadth, extended from the Germane to the Deucalidon sea, where it riseth in craggy and wilde hills, and yet in the playne fields thereof, there is as great fertility of Corne, as in any other part of Scotland. There is in Rosse, pleasant dales with waters, and Loches full of fishes, specially Loch-broome. It is broad at the Deucalidon sea, and growes narrow by little and little, turning Southward. From the other shore, the Germane sea (winning the selfe an entres betwixt high Clints) runnes within the land, in a wide bosome, and makes an healthfull port and sure refuge against all tempests and stormes: The entry of it is easie, and within it, is a very sure Hauen, against all iniuries of sea; and a Hauen for great Nauies of ships.

Nauerne

Next vnto Rosse Northward is Nauern, so named, from the water of Nauern, which the common people (following the custome of their countrey speach) calleth, Stranauerne. Rosse marches with Stranauerne at the South. The Deucalidon sea, at the West and North, runnes about it, and at the East it ioynes with Caithnes. Sothierland, is so callt in amongst these countries, that it is neighbour to them all, and marches with euery one of them at some part. At the West, it hath Stranauerne: at the East, Rosse, and at the North, Caithnes, lying ouer against it. The Countrey people, in respect of the nature of the ground, are more giuen to store, then to corne.

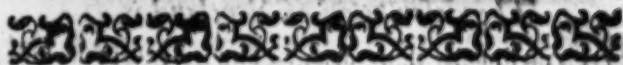
*Sothier-
land.*

There

The description of Scotland.

There is no singular thing in it that I know, except the hills of white Marble: a rare wonder in cold countries, and serving for no purpose, because that out-great delicacie, the curious carver of such things, is not entered in that country.

Caithnes, where it marches with Strathavene, is the furthest North countrey of all Scotland. And these two Countreies draw the breadth of Scotland into a narrow front. In them are three promontories or heads: the highest whereof, is in Naveris, named by *Ptolomie*, Orca, or Tarvidum. The other two, not altogether so hye, are in Caithnes, Vervedrū, now named Hoya and Berubrum, vntwely by *Boetius* called Dume, now commonly called Dunesbey, or by some, Duncans-bey. Of this word (as appeareth, some letters taken away) the word Dunsbey is come. At the foot of the hill, there is a pretty creeke, which they that trauel from Orkney by sea, vse for an haven. Creeke is commonly called a Bay. This Creeke then being named by such as dwelt there about Duncans-bey or Dunnachis-bey, the common people ioyning both the words in one, haue (in their fashion) made the word Dunsbey. In this Countrey *Ptolomie* places Carnauj, of which names, there remayne yet some signes: for the Earle of Caithnes chiefe Castle is named Gernigo. It appeares, that the people named by *Ptolomie*, Cornauj, were called by the Britaynes, Kernici: for indeed, not onely in this Countrey, but also in the furthest place of this Ile, that is in Cornewales, he places the people, named Cornauj, and they that speak the Britayne tongue, call the same people, Kernici. It may be, that he should not iudge amisse, that should esteeme Cornewales to be spoken for Kernico-wales, taking that name from the Fier-climen, called Kernici. It appeareth likewise, that some signes of this name, although obscure, remayned in the midst of the Ile. For *Bede* writes, that the beginning of *Seuerus* wall, was not far from the Abbay of Kebercornike: but in these places now, there is no appearance of any Abbay. Yet there is in that part, a Castle of *Dowglasses*, ruinous and halfe decayed, named Abirborne. Whether one of these words, or both, bee corruptly driuen for Kernici, I leave the Reader to iudge.



Of the Iles of Scotland in generall.

*The Iles
denied.*

NOW reiteth it to speake somewhat of the Iles, the part of all the Britaine History, inuolued in greatest errors. We will leaue the most ancient writers, of whome wee haue no certainty, and followe that which men of our owne time, more truly and clearly haue written. They deuide all the Iles, (which, as it were, crowne Scotland) in three classes or ranks, the West Iles, Orkenay Iles, and Shetland Iles. They call them West, that lye in the Deucalidon sea, from Ireland almost to Orknay, vpon the West side of Scotland. They that either in our Fathers dayes or ours, haue written any thing of Brittain, call these Iles Hebrides, (a new name indeede) whereof they bring neither ground, nor euidence from the ancient writers.

Some writers haue placed Aebudæ, Aemode, or Acmode, in that part of that Sea: But so diuersly, that they scarcely agree, either in the number, the situation, or names. *Strabo*, (to begin at him, as most auncient) perchance may be pardoned, for that in his time, that part of the world was not sufficiently explored, and he therefore hath but followed the vncertaine brute. *Mela* reckoneth seuen, Aeinodæ; *Martianus Capella* also many Acmodæ; *Ptolomeus* & *Solinus* siue, Aebude. *Plinius* seuen Acmodæ; and thirtie Aebudæ. We will retaine the name that is most frequent and common amongst the ancients, and call all the West Iles Aebudæ, and shew their situation, the nature of enery one of them, and commodities thereof, out of recent authors, that haue lately written, as most certaine. First, we will follow *Donald Munro*, a man both godly and diligent, who travelled all these Iles vpon his feete, and saw them persfitly with his eyes. They lye scattered into the Deucalidon Sea, to the number of 300, and aboue. Of olde, the Kings of Scotland kept these Iles in their owne possession, 300. Iles vntill the time of *Donald*, brother to king *Malcome* the 3. who gaue them to the King of Norway, vpon condition, that he should assist him, in vsurping of the kingdome of Scotland, against

*The numbers of the
Scottish
Iles are
300. Iles
and aboue*

The description of the Iles of Scotland.

against law and reason. The Danes and Norway people kept possession of them for the space of 160. yeres; and then King *Alexander* the third, overcoming the Danes and Norway men in a great battell, thrust them out of the Iles: yet afterward they attempted to recouer their liberty; partly, trusting to their owne strength, and partly, moued by seditions in the mayne land of this Countrey, creating Kings of themselves, as not long ago, *Jabu* (of the house of *Clandonald*) did vsurpe the name of King, as others had done before. In food, rayment, and all things pertayning to their family, they vse the ancient frugality of the Scots.

Their bankets are hunting and fishing. They see the their flesh in the tripe, or else in the skinn of the beast, filling the same full of water. Now and then in hunting, they strayne out the blood, and eat the flesh raw. Their drinke is the broth of sodden flesh. They lue very well the drinke made of whey, and kept certayne yeres, drinking the same at feasts: It is named by them, *Blandinum*. The most part of them drinke water. Their custome is, to make their bread of Oates and Barly, (which are the onely kindes of grayne that grow in those parts:) Experience (with time) hath taught them to make it in such sort, that it is not vnpleasent to eat. They take a little of it in the morning, and so passing to the hunting, or any other businesse, content themselves therewith, without any other kind of meat, till euen.

They delight in marled clothes, specially, that haue long stripes of sundry colours: They lue chiefly purple and blew. Their predecessors vsed short mantles, or playds of diuers colours, sundry wayes deuided; and amongst some, the same custome is obserued to this day: but for the most part now, they are browne, most neere to the colour of the Hadder: to the effect, when they lye amongst the Hadder, the bright colour of their playds shall not bewray them; with the which, rather coloured, then clad, they suffer the most cruell tempests that blowe in the open field, in such sort, that in a wythe of snow, they sleepe sound. In their houses also, they lye vpon the ground, laying betwixt them and it, Brakens, or Hadder, the rootes thereof downe, and the tops vp, so prettily layd together,

The manner of their bankets. Their drinke.

Their attire, colours. red garments.

The description of the Iles of Scotland.

together, that they are as soft as feather-beds, and much more wholesome: for the tops themselves are dry of nature, whereby it dries the weake humours, & restores againe the strength of the sinewes troubled before, and that so evidently, that they, who at evening go to rest sore and weary, rise in the morning whole and able. As none of these people care for feather-beds and bedding, so take they greatest pleasure in rudenesse and hardnesse. If for their owne commodity, or vpon necessity, they trauell to any other Countrey, they reiect the feather-beds and bedding of their Hoste. They wrap themselves in their owne playds, so taking their rest: carefull indeed, lest that barbarous delicacie of the mayne Land (as they tearme it) corrupt their naturall and Country hardnesse.

*Their armour
in
time of
warre,*

Their armour wherewith they couer their bodies in time of warre, is an Iron Bonnet, and an Habbergion, side, almost euen to their heeles. Their weapons against their enemies, are bowes and arrowes. The arrowes are for the most part hooked, with a barble on either side, which once entered within the body, cannot be drawn forth againe, vlesse the wound be made wider. Some of them fight with broad swords and axes. In place of a drum, they vse a bag-pipe. They delight much in musike, but chiefly in Harps and Clairshoes of their owne fashion. The strings of the Clairshoes are made of brasle-wire, and the strings of the Harps, of sinewes: which strings, they strike either with their nayles, growing long; or else with an Instrument appoynted for that vse. They take great pleasure to decke their Harps and Clairshoes with siluer and precious stones: and poore ones, that cannot attayne hereunto, decke them with Christall. They sing verses prettily compound, contayning (for the most part) prayses of valiant men. There is not almost any other argument, whereof their rymes entreat. They speake the ancient French language, altered a little.

The

The Iles lying about Scotland, that
 speake the ancient language, called the
 West Iles, are these that
 follow.

THe first of them all, is the Ile of Man, vntreuly by some men named Mon; by the ancients called Dubonia, by *Paulus Orosius*, Menenia, or rather Manante, and in the old country speach, Manium. Before this time, there was a Towne in it, named Sadora, wherein the Bishop of the Iles had his seat. It lies almost mid way betwixt Ireland and Cum-bir, a Countrey of England, and Galloway, a Countrey of Scotland, 24. myles in length, and 18. in breadth. Next vnto Man, is Ailsay, into the Firth of Clyde, an hard high craig on all sides, except at an entry. It is neuer occupied by any man, but that at sometimes there come a great number of Boats there to fish keeling. There are many Conies and sea-fowles in it, specially of that kind, which wee call Solayne-Geese. It hath Carrik vpon the North-east, Ireland vpon the North-west almost, and Kyntyre vpon the South-east. Foure and twenty myles from Ailsay, lies Arrane, almost direct North, 24. myles of length, & 16. of breadth. All the whole Island riseth in high and wild mountaynes. It is manured onely vpon the sea side. Where the ground is lowest, the sea runs in, and makes a well large Creeke into it: the entries whereof are closed by the Island Molas, the hilles rising on all sides, and breaking the rage of the winds, in such sort, that within is a very sure haven for shippes, and in the waters, which are alwayes calme, such abundance of fish, that if there be more taken, then the Countrey people thinke should serue them for a day, they cast them in agayne into the sea, as it were in a stanke. Not farre from Arrane, lyes the little Ile Flada, fertill of Conies. Farther in it, is situate the Ile of Bute, within the firth of Clyde, eight myles of length, and foure in breadth: distant from Arrane, as is sayd, eight myles South-east, and from Argyle South-west, little more than halfe a myle from Cunynghame, which lyes by East of it, sixe myles. It is a low

The description of the Iles of Scotland.

An ancient Castle

Countrey, commodious enough for Corne and store: In it is a towne of the same name, and therein is the olde Castell of Rosa. There is another Castell in the midst of it, named Camer, in their owne language; in Greeke *Kamcor*; that is, very crooked. The Ile Mernoca, a myle of length, and halfe a myle of bredth, lies lowe South-westward, well manured and fertill for the quantity. Within the Firth of Clyde, lyes little Cambra, and great Cambra, not farre distant one from another. Great Cambra is fertill of Corne, and little Cambra of fallow Deere. From the Mule of Kynntyre Littia, more then a myle, is Porticosa auona, getting that name from the creeke of *Walter*, that kept the Danes Nauy there, at what time they had the Iles in their hands. From the same Mule North-west, oueragainst the coast of Ireland, lyes Rachuda: and from Kynntyre foure myles, the little Ile Caraia: and not far from thence, Gigaia, fixe myles of length, and a myle and a halfe of bredth. Twelue myles from Gigaia, lies Iura, foure and twenty uiles of length. The shore side of Iura is well manured, and the inward part of the Countrey is cled with wood, full of Deere of sundry kinds. Some thinke that this Ile was named of olde, Dera, which word in the Gothicke tongue, signifieth a Deere. Two myles from Iura, lyes Scarba, in length, from the East to the West, foure miles, and a myle in bredth: in few places occupied. The tyde of the sea betwixt this Ile and Iura, is so violent, that it is not possible to passe it, eyther by sayle or ayre, except at certayne times. At the backe of this Ile, are many vnworthy little Ilands scattered here and there. Ballach, or Genistaria, Gearastilla, Longaia, the 2. Fidlais, the 3. Barbais, distinguished by their owne proper names, Culbremina, Dunu, Coilp, Cuparia, Beluahua, Vikerana, Vitulina, Lumga, Seila, Scapa. These three last Iles are indifferent fertill of Corne & store, and pertaine to the Earles of Argyle. Next vnto them is Sklara: so named, from a Sklaire quarre that is in it. Then Naguisoga and Eisdalsa, and Skennia, & that which is named Thiana, from an herbe hurtfull to the cornes, called guld, not vnlke to the herbe Lutea, but that it is somewhat more waterish colored. Vdarga, and the kings Iland, then Duffa, that is blake, and the Iland of the Church,

Lutea.

and

The description of the Iles of Scotland.

and Triorscha, and then the Iland Archa, Hunilis, Viridis, and Ericus Item, Arborea, Caprea, Conicularia, and n, that is named the Iland of Idle-men: and Abridica, and Lismore, wherein sometime was the Bishops seate of Argyle: It is 8. myles of length, and two in breadth. In this Iland, besides the eun i cdiest that it hath in common with the rest, there are Mines of metallas. Then Oulia, the Iland Traiecte, the Iland Garna (that is sharpe) the Iland of the state. Gressa, and the great Iland, Ardiefcar, Musadilla, and Beniera, sometime called the holy Girth, notable by the tree *Taxus*, *Taxus*, a tree not unlike to the Fir-tree, but the fruit thereof is venemous. which growes in it. Molochalgia, Drinacha, full of thornes and Bourtree, over-covered with the ruines of old houses. Wrichtoun, fertile of wood. Item, Ransa, Kernera. The greatest Iland, next vnto Iura, westward, is Yla, 24. miles of length, and 16. of breadth, extended from the South, to the North, abundant in store, Cornes, Deere, and lead. There is a fresh water in it, called Laia, and a creeke of salt water, and therein are many Ilands: In it also, is a fresh water Loch, wherein stands the Iland, named Fulnigania, sometime the chiefe seate of all the Iles-men. There the Gouvernour of the Iles, vsurping the name of a King, was wont to dwell. Neere vnto this Iland, and somewhat lesse then it, is the round Iland, taking the name from counsell: for therein was the Iustice seate, and fourteene of the most worthy of the Countrey, did minister Iustice vnto all the rest, continually, and intreated of the waightie affaires of the Realme, in counsell, whose great equitie and discretion kept peace both at home and abroade, and with peace, was the companion of peace, abundance of all things. Betwixt Ila and Iura, lyes a little Iland, taking the name from a Cairne of stones. At the South-side of Ila, do lye these Ilands: Columna, Muluoris, Ossura, Brigidana, Corskera, the lowe Iland, Iweriga, Beathia, Texa, Oucularia, Noasiga, Vhizda, Cava, Tartheria, The great Iland Auchnarra, the Iland made like a man, the Iland like Iland of Iohn Slakbadis. At the west corner of Ila, lyes Ouerfa, a man, where the sea is most tempestuous, and at certaine houres vnmaygible. The Marchants Iland. And South-westward from it, Vlabrasta, Tanasta, and Nesa. The Weauers Iland, Eight myles of

The description of the Iles of Scotland.

myles from Ila, so mewhat towards the North, lies Ornanfa, Next vnto it, the Swines Iland. Halfe a myle from Ornanfa, Colnanfa, North from Colnanfa, lyes the Mule, 12. myles distant from Ila, This Ile is 24. myles of length, and as much in bredth, vnpleasant indeed, but not vnfruitfull of Cornes, There are many woods in it, many heardees of Deere, and a good haueu for shippes: There are in it two waters, entring into the Sea, ouer against the Dowe Iland: and there are two waters, well spred of Salmond fish, and some stryppes not altogether emptie thereof. There are also two Loches in it, and in euery one of the Loches an Iland, and in euery Iland a Towre. The sea running into this Iland at foure sundrie partes, makes foure salt-water Loches therein, all foure abounding in Herring. To the North-west lyes Calumbaria, or the Dowe Iland: to the South-east, Era: both the one and the other profitable for Bestiall, for Cornes, and for fishings. From this Iland, two myles, lies the Iland of Sanct-colme, two myles of length, and more then a myle of bredth, fertill of all things, that that part of the heauen vseth to produce: Renowned by the ancient monuments of that countrey, but most esteemed for the sincere holinesse and discipline of Sanct-colme. There were in this Iland, two Abbies, one of Monkes, another of gray Fryars: a Court, (or as it is termed at this time) a Parish Church, with many Chappelles, builded of the liberalitie of the Kings of Scotland, and gouernours of the Iles. When as the English men had taken Eubonia, and therein the auncient seate of the Bishops of the Iles, they placed their seate into the old Cloister of Sanct-colme. There is as yet remayning amongst the olderuines, a buriall place, or Church-yard, common to all the Noble families of the West Iles, wherein there are three Tombes, higher then the rest, distant euery one from another a little space, and three litle houses situated to the East, builded seuerally vpon the three Tombes: vpon the west parts whereof, there are stones grauen, expresseing whose Tombes these were, which stand in the midit, bearing this title: The Tombes of the Kings of Scotland. It is said there were 48. Kings of Scotland buried there. The Tombe vpon the right side, hath

*Buriall
places of
the Kings
of Scot-
land.*

The description of the Iles of Scotland.

hath this inscription: The Tombes of the Kings of Ireland. It is recorded, that there were foure Kings of Ireland buried there. It, that is vpon the left side, hath this inscription: The Tombes of the Kings of Norway. The report is, that there were eight Kings of that Nation buried there. The notable houses of the Iles, haue their Tombes in the rest of the Church-yard, euery one severally by themselves. There are about this Iland, and neere vnto it, fixe little Ilands, not vnfruitfull, giuen by the auncient Kings of Scotland, and gouernours of the Iles, to the Abbey of Sanct-Colme. Soa is a very profitable ground for sheepe, albeit the chiefe commoditie of it consists in sea-fowles that build therein, specially of their egges. Next vnto it, is the Ile of Wemen, Then Rudana. Neere vnto it, Bernira: and from that, Skernnia, halfe a myle distant from the Mule. It hath a Priest of the owne, but the most part of the Parishioners dwell in Mule. The sea sides of it abound in Connies. Five myles hence, lyeth Erofa: all these Iles are subiect to the Monkes of Saint Colmes Abbey. Two myles from Erofa, lyeth Vilua, five myles of length, fruitfull for the quantitie of Coene and store. It hath a commodious Hauen for Gallies or boates.

Vpon the South side of it, lyeth Toluanis, the ground whereof is not vnfruitfull. There is a wood of Nut-trees in it. About 300. paces from this Iland, lyeth Gomatra, 2. myles long, and one myle broad, extended from the North to the South. From Gomatra 4. myles Southward, lyes 2. Staffs, the one and the other full of Hauening places. Foure myles South-east from Staffs, lye 2. Ilands, named Kerimbura, the more and the lesse, enuironed with such shore, high, and furious tyde, that by their owne naturall defence, (supported somewhat by the Industry of man) they are altogether inuincible. One myle from them, lyes an Iland, whereof the whole earth almost is blacke, growne together of rotten wood and mosse. The people make peates of it for their fires: wherefrom it is called Monadrum: for that kinde of earth, which in the English language is called Mosse, in the Irish is called Monadrum. Next vnto this Ile, lyeth Longa, 2. myles of length, and Bacha halfe as much, from Bacha 6. myles

The description of the Iles of Scotland.

myles from Ila, so me what towards the North, lies Ornanfa, Next vnto it, the Swines Iland. Halfe a myle from Ornanfa, Colnanfa, North from Colnanfa, lyes the Mule, 12. myles distant from Ila, This Ile is 24. myles of length, and as much in bredth, vnpleasant indeed, but not vnfruitfull of Cornes. There are many woods in it, many heardes of Deere, and a good haueu for shippes: There are in it two waters, entring into the Sea, ouer against the Dowe Iland: and there are two waters, well spred of Salmond fish, and some stryppes not altogether emptiethereof. There are also two Loches in it, and in euery one of the Loches an Iland, and in euery Iland a Towre. The sea running into this Iland at foure sundrie partes, makes foure salt-water Loches therein, all foure abounding in Herring. To the North-west lyes Calumbaria, or the Dowe Iland: to the South-east, Era: both the one and the other profitable for Bestiall, for Cornes, and for fishings. From this Iland, two myles, lies the Iland of Sanct-colme, two myles of length, and more then a myle of bredth, fertill of all things, that that part of the heauen vseth to produce: Renowned by the ancient monuments of that countrey, but most esteemed for the sincere holinesse and discipline of Sanct-colme. There were in this Iland, two Abbies, one of Monkes, another of gray Fryars: a Court, (or as it is tearmed at this time) a Parish Church, with many Chappelles, builded of the liberalitie of the Kings of Scotland, and gouernours of the Iles. When as the English men had taken Eubonia, and therein the auncient seate of the Bishops of the Iles, they placed their seate into the old Cloister of Sanct-colme. There is as yet remayning amongst the olderuines, a buriall place, or Church-yard, common to all the Noble families of the West Iles, wherein there are three Tombes, higher then the rest, distant euery one from another a little space, and three litle houses situated to the East, builded seuerally vpon the three Tombes: vpon the west parts whereof, there are stones grauen, expressing whole Tombes these were, which stand in the midst, bearing this title: The Tombs of the Kings of Scotland. It is said there were 48. Kings of Scotland buried there. The Tombe vpon the right side, hath

*Buriall
places of
the Kings
of Scot-
land.*

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hath this inscription: The Tombes of the Kings of Ireland. It is recorded, that there were foure Kings of Ireland buried there. It, that is vpon the left side, hath this inscription: The Tombes of the Kings of Norway. The report is, that there were eight Kings of that Nation buried there. The notable houses of the Iles, haue their Tombes in the rest of the Church-yard, euery one seuerally by themselves. There are about this Iland, and neere vnto it, fixe little Ilands, not vnfruitfull, giuen by the auncient Kings of Scotland, and gouernours of the Iles, to the Abbey of Sanct-Colme. Soa is a very profitable ground for sheepe; albeir the chiefe commoditie of it consists in sea-fowles that build therein, specially of their egges. Next vnto it, is the Ile of Wemen, Then Rudana. Neere vnto it, Bernira; and from that, Skennia, halfe a myle distant from the Mule. It hath a Priest of the owne, but the most part of the Parishioners dwell in Mule. The sea sides of it abound in Connies. Five myles hence, lyeth Erofa: all these Iles are subiect to the Monkes of Saint Colmes Abbey. Two myles from Erofa, lyeth Vilua, five myles of length, fruitfull for the quantitie of Corne and store. It hath a commodious Hauen for Gallies or boates.

Vpon the South side of it, lyeth Toluanis, the ground whereof is not vnfruitfull. There is a wood of Nut-trees in it. About 300. paces from this Iland, lyeth Gomatra, 2. myles long, and one myle broad, extended from the North to the South. From Gomatra 4. myles Southward, lyes 2. Staffa, the one and the other full of Hauening places. Foure myles South-east from Staffa, lye 2. Ilands, named Kerimburge, the more and the lesse, enuironed with such shore, high, and furious tyde, that by their owne naturall defence, (supported somewhat by the Industry of man) they are altogether invincible. One myle from them, lyes an Iland, whereof the whole earth almost is blacke, growne together of rotten wood and mosse. The people make peates of it for their fire: wherefrom it is called Monadrum: for that kinde of earth, which in the English language is called Mosse, in the Irish is called Monadrum. Next vnto this Ile, lyeth Longa, 2. myles of length, and Bacha halfe as much. From Bacha 6.

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miles lyes Tiria, 8. miles in length, and 3. in bredth. Most fertill of all the Ilandes, in all things necessarie for the sustentation of man. It aboundeth in store of Cornes, fishings, and Sea-fowles. In this Iland, there is a fresh-water Loch, and therein an olde Castle. It hath also an haven not incommodious for boates. From this Iland two miles, lyes Sunna, and from Sunna as far lyeth Colla, 12. miles of length, and 2. miles of bredth, a fertill Iland. Not far from it, is Calsa, almost all full of wood. And then two Ilands, named meekle Viridis, and little Viridis. Item, other two of the same names. Over against the Mules head, and not farre from it, lye 2. Ilandes, named Glaske, and then Ardan-cidir, that is, the high Iland of the rider. Then Luparia, or the Wolfe Iland: and after it a great Il., lying North from the Iland Colla, extended East, and West. Then Ruma, 16. miles in length, and 6. in bredth, rising high in strait hilles, full of woods, and scrogges, and for that cause, it is inhabited in very fewe places: The Sea-fowles laye their egges here and there, in the ground thereof. In the middest of the spring tyme, when the egges are laid, any man that pleaseth may take of them. In the high rockes thereof, the Sea-gulse, whereof we spake before, are taken in abundance. From this Iland, foure miles North-east-ward, lyes the Horse Iland; and from it halfe a myle, the Swine Iland; for the quantitie fruitfull ynough in all things necessary. The Falcon buildeth in it. It hath also an haven. Not far from it, lyes Canna and Egga, little Ilands, fertill ynough. In Egga are Solan-geese. Soabrickella, more profitable for hunting, then for any other commodity necessary for man. From this Iland, the Ile of Skye, greatest of all the Ilands that are about Scotland, lyes North and South, 40. miles in length, and 8. miles broad, in some places, and in other places 12. miles, rising in hilles, in sundry places full of woods and pastorage. The ground thereof fertill in corne and store: and besides all other kindes of beaustiall, fruitfull of Mares, for breeding of horse. It hath five great rivers, rich of Salmon, and many little waters, not altogether bare thereof. The sea running into the land on all sides, make many salt-waters, three principall, and 13. others,

Horse-I-land.

Swine-I-land.

all

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all rich in herring. There is in it a fresh-water Loch, and
five Castles. The Ile, in the old Scottish tongue, is called Scia-
nacha, that is, winged: because the heads, betwixt the which
the Sea runneth into the land, spreadeth out like winges:
but by common custome of speech, it is called Skye, that is, a
wing. About the Skye, lye little Ilands, scattered here and
there. Oronsa, fertill in corne and store. Cunicularia, full
of bushes and Connies. Paba, infamous for throat-cutting.
For that in the woods thereof, robbers lye in ambushments,
to trap them that passe that way. 8. myles South-west from it,
lyes Scalpa, which, (besides sundry other commodities) hath
woods full of troopes of Deere. Betwixt the mouth of Loch-
carron and Raorsa, lyes Crulinga, seuen myles of length, and
two of breadth: there is a sure haven in it for ships. There
are in it also, woods of Bucke, and Deere in them.

Halfe a myle from Crulinga, is Rona, full of wood,
and Hadder. There is an haven in the innermost Loch
thereof, perillous for robbery, to them that passe that way, be-
cause it is a meete place to hide ambushments in. In the
mouth of the same Loch, is an Island of the same name, cal-
led for shortnesse, Ger-loch. From Rona five myles North-
ward, lyes Flada: two myles from Flada, Euilmena. Vpon
the south side of Skye, lyes Oronsa: and a myle from it Knia,
Pabra, and great Binat and then five little vnworthy Ilands.
Next vnto them is, Isa, fertill in cornes. Beside it, is Ouia,
then Askerna, and Lindella. 8. myles from Skye southward,
lyes Linga, and Gigmarna, Bengra, Megala, Paua, Flada,
Scarpa Veruecum, Sandara, Vaterfa: Which, besides ma-
ny other commodities, hath a haven; commodious for a num-
ber of great ships, whereinto fisher-men of all countries about,
conuene certaine times of the yeere ordinarily. These last
nine Ilandes, are subiect to the Bishop of the Iles. 2. myles
from Vaterfa, is Barra, running from the North-west, to the
south-east, 7 myles in length, fruitfull of cornes, and pro-
fitable for fish. There runneth into it, a Loch, with a nar-
row throat, growing round and wide within. In it there is
an Inch, and in the Inch, a strong Castle. Vpon the North
side of Barra, there riseth an hill, full of hearbes from the

The description of the Iles of Scotland.

*A Strange
kind of
fish.*

foote to the head, vpon the top whereof, is a fresh water well. The spring that runneth from this well, to the next sea, carries with it little things, like as they were quicke, but hauing the shape of no beast, which appeare (although obscurely) in some respect, to represent the fish, that wee call commonly, Cockles. The people that dwell there, call that part of the shore, whereunto these things are carried, The great sandes: Because, that when the sea ebbes, there appeareth nothing but drye sandes, the space of a myle. Out of these sandes, the people dig out great Cockles, which the neighbours about iudge either to grow (as it were) of that seede, that the springs do bring from the well, or else indeed, to grow in that sea. Betwixt Barra, and Wilt, lye these little Ilandes following: Oronsa, Onia, Hakerfeta, Garnlanga, Flada, great Buya, little Buya, Haya, Hellsa, Gygaia, Lingaia, Forata, Fudaia, Eriscaia. From these Ilandes, Vistus lyes Northward, 34. myles of length, and 6. myles of bredth. The tyde of the sea, running into two places of this Ile, causeth it appeare three Ilandes: but when the tyde is out, it becommeth all one Iland. In it are many fresh water loches, specially one, three myles long. The sea hath worne in vpon the land, and made it selfe a passage to this loch, and can neuer be holden out, albeit the inhabitants haue made a wall of 60. foot broad, to that effect. The water entereth in amongst the stones, that are builded vp together, and leaues behind it, at the ebbe, many sea-fishes. There is a fish in it, like to the Salmond in all things, except, that with the white womb, it hath a blacke backe, and wanteth skales. Item, in this Iland are innumerable fresh-water loches. There is in it caues couered ouer with Hadder, that are very dennes for knaues. In it are five Churches. 8. myles West, from it lyes Helither Vetularum, so named, (as I belecue) because it appertayneth to the Nunnes of the Ile of Iona. A little further North, riseth Haneskera: about this Iland, at certaine times of the yeere, are many Sealches, they are taken by the countrey-men. South-west, almost, 60. myles from Haneskera, lyes Hirta, fertill in corne and store, specially in sheepe, which are greater then the sheepe of any the other Ilands:

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Ilands: The Inhabitants thereof, are rude, in all kinde of craft, and most rude in Religion. After the Summer Solstice, which is about the 17. day of Iune, the Lord of the Island sendeth his Chamberlaine to gather his duties, and with him a Priest, who baptizeth all the children that are borne the yeere preceeding: And if it chaunce the Priest not to come, then euery man baptizeth his owne childe. The tenants pay to their Lordes, certayne number of Sealches, of Reisted Wedders, and Sea-fowles. The whole Island passeth not one myle in length, and as much in bredth. There is no part of it, that can bee seene by any of the other Islands, except three hilles, which are vpon the coast thereof, and may be seene from hie places of some other Islands. In these hilles are very fayre sheepe, but scarcely may any man get to them for the violence of the tyde. Now let vs returne to Wistlas. From the North poynt thereof, is the Island Velaia, one myle of bredth, and twise as long. Betwixt this poynt, and the Island Hare, lye these Islands following, little of quantity, but not vnfruitfull, Soa, Stroma, Pabaia, Barneraia, Emfaia, Keligira, little Saga, great Saga, Harmodra, Scarua, Grialinga, Cillinsa, Hea, Hoia, little Soa, great Soa, Ila, little Seuna, great Seuna, Taranfa, Slegana, Tuemen.

Above Horea, is Scarpa, and halfe a myle towardesthe West, Equinoctiall from the Lewes, lye 7. little Islands, which some name Flananx, some holy places of girth, and refuge, ryng vp in hilles that are full of hearbes, but vnlaboured of any man. There is neuer almost one foure-footed beast in them, except wilde sheepe, which are taken by hunters, but they serue of no purpose for eating, because in stead of flesh, they haue a kinde of fatnesse: and if there be any flesh vpon them, it is so vnpleasant, that no man (vnlesse he be very sore oppressed with extreme hunger) will taste of it.

Further North, in the same ranke, lyes Garn Ellan: that is, the hard Ile. Lamba, Flada, Kellasa, little Barnera, great Barnera, Kirta, little Bina, great Bina, Vexaia, Pabaia, great Sigrama, Cunicularia, so named, from the plenty of Conies that are there, little Sigrama: The Ilad of the Pigmeis. In this Ilad of Ilad is a church, wherein the Pigmeis were buried (as they that

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are Neighbours to the Iland beleue.) Sundrie straungers, digging deeply in the ground, sometimes haue found, and yet to this day do finde very little round heads, and other little bones of mans body, which seemes to approue the truth, and apparance of the common brute. In the North-east side of the Iland Leogus, there are two Loches running forth of the sea, named the North and South Loches, wherein at all times of the yeere, there is aboundance of fish for all men that list to take them. From the same side of the Loch some-

*Adams
Iland.*

what more Southerly, lyes Fabilla, *Adams Iland*, the Lamb Iland, Item Hulmetia, Viccoilla, Hanarera, Laxa, Era, the Dow Iland, Tora, Ifsurta, Scalpa, Flada, Senta: At the East side whereof, there is a passage vnder the earth, vaulted aboue a slight shoote of length, into the which little boates may either saile or rowe, for eschewing of the violent tide, raging with great noyce and danger, of them that saile betwixt the Iland and the head that is next vnto it. Somewhat Eastward, lyes an Iland, named Old Castle, a roome strong of nature, and sufficient enough to nourish the inhabitants in cornes, fish, and egges of Sea-fowles that build in it. At that side where Lochbrien enters, is situate the Iland Eu, alful of woods onely meete to couer Theeues, who lye in wayte for passengers comming that way. More Northerly, lyes the Iland Gruniorra, and it is likewise full of woods, and haunted by throat-cutters. The Iland, named the Priestles Iland, lyes that same way, profitable for pastorage of sheepe, and full of Sea-fowles. Next vnto it is Afulla. Neighbour to Afulla, is great Habrera: then little Habrera, and neere vnto it, the *Horse-Ile* Horse-Ile: and besides that againe, the Iland Marta Ika.

These last mentioned llandes, lye all before the entrie of Lochbrien, and from them Northward, lye Haray and Lewis, 16. myles of length, and 16. of bredth. These 3. make an Iland, which is not deuied by any hauen or port of the Sea, but by the seuerall Lordships of the heritours thereof. The South part, is commonly named Haray: In it sometime was the Abby named Roadilla, builded by Maccleude Hareis. It is a Countrey fertill inough in Cornes, but yet the increase commeth rather of digging, and deluing, then by earing
with

The description of the Ile of Scotland.

with the plough. There is good pastorage for sheepe in it, chiefly a high hill ouertakened with grasse, to the very top. Master *Donald Menno*, a learned and godly man, sayth, that when he was there, he saw sheepe (as olde as that kind of Beastiall yeth to be) feeding masterlesse, pertainning peculiarly to no man, the commodity whereof is the greater, for that there is neyther Wolfe, Foxe, or Serpent in it: neither is there, albeit, that betwixt that part, and Lewis, there be great woods full of Deere, but they are of stature low, and not great of body. In that part also of the land, is a water, well stored of Salmond fishes. Vpon the North side of it, it is well manured vpon the sea side. There are in it foure Churches, one Castle, seven great running waters, and twelue lesse, all for their quantites, plentifull of Salmond fish. The sea enters within the land in diuers parts of the land, making sundry salt water Loches, all plentifull of Herring. There is in it great commoditie of sheepe, which feed at their pleasure vpon the hadder, and amongst the bushes and craigs. The Inhabitantes gather them together euery yere once, cyther within some narrow roome, or else within some flaik foldes, and there conforme to the ancient custome of the Countrey, they plucke off the wool of them.

The most part of the hie land hereof, is moory ground: the superfiце whereof is black, congealed together by long progresse of time, of mosse and rotten wood, to the thickeesse of a foot, or thereabouts: the vpper scruffe is cast in long thicke Turffes, dried at the tunne, and so wonne to make fire of, and burnt instead of wood. The next yeere after, they mucke the bare ground, where the scruffe was taken away, with sea ware, and sowe Barly vpon it.

In this land is such abundance of Whales taken, that (as aged men report) the Priests will get of small and great together 27. Whales for their teach. There is also in this land, a great Cauer, wherein the sea at a low water abides two faddome high, and at a full sea, it is more than foure faddome deepe: t people of all sortes and ages sit vpon the rocke thereof, with hooke and lynce, taking innumerable multitude of all kinde of fishes. South-east from Lewis, almost threescore myles,

The description of the Iles of Scotland.

there is a little Iland lowe and playne, well manured, named Rona, the Inhabitants thereof, are rude men, and almost without religion. The Lord of the ground limites certayne number of households to occupy it, appoynting for euery household, few or many sheepe, according to his pleasure, whereon they may easily live and pay him his rent. Whatsoever rests at the yeres end, more then their necessary sustentation, they send the same yeerely to Lewis to their master. The rent for the most part which they pay, is barley meale, sewed vp in sheep-skinnes in great quantity, (amongst them growes no store of any other kind of grayne) Mutton, and so many sea-fowles dried at the Sunne, as they themselves leaue vneaten at the yeres end, are sent to their master. And in case, at any time the number of persons increase in their houses, they giue all that exceed the ordinary number, to their master; so that in my opinion, they are the onely people in the world that want nothing, but hath all things for themselves in abundance, vncorrupt with lechery or avarice, and are indued with innocency and quietnesse of minde (which other people with great trauel seeke out by the institutions and precepts of Philosophie) purchast to them by ignorance of vice, so that they appeare to want nothing of the highest felicity that may be, except onely, that they are ignorant of the comodity of their owne condition.

*A happy
people.*

There is in this Iland, a Chappell, dedicated to Saint Ronan: wherein (as aged men report) there is alwayes a Spade, wherewith, when as any is dead, they find the place of his graue marked. In it, besides diuers kindes of fishing, there are many Whales taken. Sixteene miles west from this Iland, lies Suilkeraiia, a myle in length, but in it growes no kinde of hearbe, no nor so much as Hadder: There is onely black craggy hilles in it, and some of them couered with blacke mosse. Sea-fowles lay their egges in sundry places thereof, and doe hatch. When they are nere their flight, the Inhabitants of Legerogus, next neighbours vnto it, sayle thither, and remaine there eight dayes, or thereabout, to take and gather the fowles, drying them at the wind, and load their boates with the dried flesh and feathers thereof. In that Iland is seene a rare kind of fowle,

A miracle.

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fowle, ynkowne to other countie, named Colca, little lesse *A strange* in quantity, then a Goose. These fowles come there every *kind of* yeere in the Spring time, hatche and nourish their young *Fowle,* ones, till they be able to live by themselves. About that same *haunting* very time, they cast their feathers, and become starke naked of *in the Ile* all their body, and then they get themselves to the sea, and are *of Suil-* neuer seene againe, till the next Spring. This farther is notable *heraia,* in them their feathers have no stalke, as other fowles feathers haue, but they are all covered with a light feather, like vnto Doun, wherein is no kind of hardnesse.

The Iles of Orkenay in the North of Scotland.

Now follow the Iles of Orkenay, lying scattered, partly in the Deucalidon sea, partly in the German sea, towards the North parts of Scotland. The ancient writers, and the late writers, both agree sufficiently vpon their name; but yet neuer man (so far as I know) hath giuen any reason of the same, neither yet is it sufficiently knowne, who were the first possessors thereof. All men notwithstanding, alledge their originall to be from Germany, but of which countie they are descended, none hath expresse: Vnlesse we list to coniecture from their speach they sometime spake, and yet speake the ancient language of the Gothes. Some are of opinion, that they were Pights, chiefly perswaded hereunto, through their deuision by the sea named Perth, and Firth from Caithnes, who likewise suppose, that the Pights were of their originall Saxons, moued herebynto by the verse of *Claudian,* taken out of his 7. Panegerick.

Maduerunt Saxone fuso

Orcades, incaluit Pictorum sanguine Tulo

Scotorum cumulos flouit glacialis lerne.

But these mens errors may be easily confuted, partly by *Beda,* an English Saxon himselfe, who affirms, that God was prayesed in seuen sundry languages, amongst the Britaynes, and that the Pights language was one of them, may well appeare: For if that at that time the Pights had spoken Saxon, (which was then the vncorrupted speach of the Englishmen) hee would then haue made no diuision betwixt the Saxons, and the Pights language: and partly also confuted by

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Claudian himselfe, who in the very same verses, disertly noteth the Pights, a severall people from the Saxons, affirming, the Countrey of the one nation to be Orknay, and the Countrey of the other, Thule: from which Countrey soever they be descended, at this day, their language differs both from the Scottish and English tongues, but not much diuers from the Gothes.

A healthful country. The common people to this day, are very carefull to keepe the ancient frugality of their Predecessors, and in that respect they continué in good health for the most part, both in minde and body, so that few dye of sicknesse, but all for age. The ignorance of delicacie, is more profitable to them, for preservation of their health, then the Art of medicine, and diligence of Mediciners is to others. The same their frugality, is a great helpe to their beauty and quantity of stature. There is small increase of Cornes amongst them, except of Oates and Barly, whereof they make both bread and drinke. They haue sufficient store of quicke gobds, Neat, Sheepe and Goats, and thereby great plenty of milke, cheese and butter. They haue innumerable sea Fowles: whereof, and of fish, for the most part, they make their common food. There is no venomous beast in Orknay, nor none that is euill fauored to looke vpon. They haue little Nagges, little worth in appearance, but more able & mettelled for any turne, then men can beleue. There is no kind of tree, no not so much as a sprig in Orknay, except Hadder: The cause hereof, is not so much in the ayre and ground, as in the sloth of the Inhabitants. This may be easily proued by roots of trees that are taken out of the ground, in sundry parts of the Ile. When Wine comes there in ships forth of strange countries, they greedily swallow it, till they be drunken.

S. Magnus his key.

They haue an old Cup amongst them; which (to the effect their drunkennesse may haue the greater authority) they say did appertayne to Saint *Magnus*, the first man that brought the Christian Religion into that countrey. This Cup exceeds far the common quantity of other Cups, so as it appears to haue bene kept since the banquet of the Lapiches. By it they trye their Bishop first, when he comes amongst them. Hee that

The description of the Iles of Scotland.

that drinks out the whole cuppe at one draught, (which is seldome scene) is by them extolled to the skyes: for hereof, as from a blyth preface, they conceiue with themselves, increase in their goods, the yeeres following. Hereupon, wee may easily coniecture, that the frugalitie whereof I speake, proceeded not so much from reason, and care to bee frugall, as from pouerty and scarcity. And the same necessity (that was Mother of this frugalitie at the beginning) kept her daughter long after amongst the offspring of that Ile, till such time, as the countries, lying neere vnto it, (Luxurie increasing) being corrupted, the auncient discipline by little and little deformed, they likewise gaue themselves to deceitful pleasures. Their traffique also with Pirats, was a great spurre to the decay of their temperancie. The Pyrats fearing to frequent the company of them, that dwelt in the continent land, got fresh water forth of the Iles, made exchange with the inhabitants thereof, giuing them wines, and other sleight Marchandise for fresh riuers, or taking the same vpon slight prices from the people, who being a small number without armes, and lying so wide one from another, in a tempestuous Sea, staying and impeding their incurrence for mutuall defence, and finding themselves vnable to withstand those Pyrats, considering also their owne security, ioyned with aduantage and pleasure, were contented, not altogether against their willes, to receiue them; at least, they opposed not themselves directly vnto them.

The contagion of maners began not in the simple people, but it did both begin and continued in the wealthy men, and Priestes. For the common sort at this day, keepe some remembrance of their accustomed moderation. The *Dangerous Orkenay* sea is so tempestuous and raging, not onely in respect of the violent windes, and aspect of the heauens; but also in consideration of the contrarious tydes, running headlong together from the West Ocean, that the Vessels, (comming in any strait betwixt two landes) can neither by sayle nor oare, once releue themselves of raging tydes, and whirling waues of the Seas. If any dare approach the strait, they are either violently brought backe into the sea,

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sea, by the rage thereof, broken vpon rocks, and driuen vpon skares, or else by the sworle of the seas, sunke in the waues thereof. These Straits may be passed at two times of the tyde, when the weather is calme, either at a deepe neep, or at a full sea. At these times, the great Ocean, offended with contentious tydes (whose force rayled huge contrary waues) sounds (as it were) the retreat, in such sort, that the surges of the seas, of before raging, returne againe to their owne camps. Writers agree not vpon the number of these Iles of Orkenay. *Plinius* sayes there be 40. Iles of them. Others thinke there is but 30. or thereabout. *Paulus Orosius* accounting them to bee 33. in number, iudgeth the neerest the truth. Of these there be 13. inhabited, the remanent are reserued for nourishing of Cattell.

There are also some little Ilands amongst them, of so narrow bounds, that scarcely, (albeit they were laboured) are able to sustayne one or two laborers. Others are but either hard crags bare, or else crags couered with rotten Moss. The greatest of the Orkenay Ilands, is named by many of the ancients, Pomona: At this day, it is called, The firme land, for that it is of greater quantity then any of the rest: It is 30. miles of length, sufficiently inhabited. It hath twelue Countrey parish Churches, and one Towne, named by the Danes

The ancient and new name of the chiefest Towne in Orkenay. (to whose Iurisdiction these Ilands were sometime subiect) Cracomaca, but now the name being corrupt, it is called in Scottissh, Kirkwaa.

In this Towne there are two little Towers builded, not far the one from the other: one of them appertaines to the King, the other to the Bishop. Betwixt these two Towers, stands one Church, very magnifque for such a Countrey. Betwixt this Church and the Towers on cyther side, are sundry buildings, which the Inhabitants name, The Kings Towne, and the Bishops Towne. The whole Iland runnes out in Promontories or heads, betwixt which, the sea runnes in, and makes sure hauens for ships, and harbours for boats. In sixe sundry

Mynes of Lead & Tynne. places of this Ile, there are Mines of as good Lead and Tynne as is to be found in any part of Britayne. This Iland is distant from Caithnes 24. myles or therabouts, deuided from thence,

by

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by the Pighes sea, of whose nature wee haue already spoken. In this sea are diuers Ilands scattered here and there, of whom Stroma for the quantity, lying foure myles from Caithnes, is one, and that not vnfruitfull: but because it lies so neere to the continent land of Britayne, and that the Earles of Caithnes haue alwayes bene Masters and Lords thereof, it is not accounted amongst the Iles of Orkney. From this Iland Northward, lies South Ranaulsay, which is distant from Duncan-bey, (or rather Dunachis-bey) sixteene miles, and may be sayled with tyde, although there bee no winde in the space of two houres, the course of that Sea is so vehement, Ranaulsay is fife miles long, and hath a commodious hauen, named after Saint *Margaret*. From it, somewhat Eastward, there lye two little vnoccupied Ilands, meete for pastouring of cattell, called by the Orkenay men, in their originall language, *Holmes*; that is, playne grassy ground vpon water sides. Toward the North, lyes Burra; Westward lye three Ilands, euery one of them besides another; Suna, Flata, and Farat and beyond them, Hoia, and Walles, which some men thinke but one Iland, and others esteeme it two: for that at the time of the Equinoctials, the Spring Tydes are very great and high, and at the dead Neap, the sands are bare, ioyning them together at one straight throate, making one Iland of both: Yet when the Tyde turnes and fillles the straight agayne, they appeare to bee two Ilands.

In these Iles are the highest hills that are in all Orkenay. Hoia and Walles are ten myles of length, distant from Ranaulsay eyght myles, and more then 20. myles from Dunkirk in Caithnes. By North of it, is the Ile Granisa, situate in a narrow Firth, betwixt Caithnes and Pomona. The West side of Pomona lookes to the West Sea directly: Into the which, so farre as men may see, there is neyther Iland nor Craig. From the East poynt of Pomona, lyes Cobesfa; and vpon the North side, it is almost inuironed by the Iles adiacent thereunto. Siapinsa turning somewhat East, lies 2. myles from Kirkwa, euen ouer against it, 6. myles of length. Right West from Siapinsa, are the two little Ilands, Garfa and Eghsa, 4. miles of length: In this Iland they say, Saint *Magnus* is buried. Next vnto it,

The description of the Iles of Scotland.

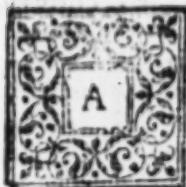
and somewhat neerer the continent land, is Rusa, 4. miles of length, and 3. miles of breadth in some places, well peopled. A little west-ward lies the little Iland Broca. Besides all these Iles, there is another band of Iles, lying to the North, the Eastmost whereof, is Stronza, & next it, Linga, five myles of length, and 2. of breadth: then sundry Ilands, named Holmes. Then Haá five miles of length, and two of breadth. By East of it, lies Fara: and North from Fara, Waltra, running out into the sea in many heads and promontories. Aboue Stronza, at the East end of Etha, lies Sanda, North-ward, ten miles of length, and foure of breadth, where it is broadest. Sanda is most fertill of Corne, of all the Ilands of Orknay; but it hath no kind of fire within it selfe; so the Indwellers are compelled to make exchange of their victuals for Peits (a kind of blacke Mosse; whereof, almost all the North-parts of Scotland make their fire) with their neighbours the Ethanis. Beyond Sanda, lyes North Rannallaá, two myles of length, and two of breadth. No man may passe it, but in the middle of Summer, and that, what time the sea is very calme. Vpon the South-side of Pomona, lies Rusa, sixe myles of length; and from it Eastward, Eghla, wherein, as is reported, Saint *Magnus* is buried. From Eghla South, Veragerla: and not farre from it, Westraá: from which, Hethland is distant 80. myles, and Papastionza lyes 80. myles from Hethland. In the midway betwixt, lies Fara, that is, the faire Iland, standing in the sight of Orknay, and Hethland both: It riseth in three high promontories or heads, and shore craig round about, without any kind of entrace, except at the South-east, where it growes a little lower, making a sure harborow for small boats. The Indwellers thereof are very poore: for the fishers that come out of England, Holland, and other Countries, neere vnto the great Ocean, yerely to fish in these seas, in their passing by this Iland, they spoyle, reise, and take away at their pleasures, whatsoever they find in it. Next vnto this Iland, is the greatest Ile of all Hethland, which in respect of the quantity, the Indwellers name, The Mane-land, 16. miles of length. There are sundry promontories or heads in it, amongst which, there are only two to make account of: the one long and small, runnes North: the other broader,

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broader, as in some parts 16. miles, runnes North-east. It is inhabited for the most part vpon the sea-coast. Within the country, there is no kind of quick beast, except the fowle flying. Of late the labourers attempted to manure farther within the Country then their predecessors were accustomed to doe, but they reported small aduantage for their paynes. There is very good fishing round about the whole country, and so their commodity stands by the sea. Frō this Land 10. miles Northward lies Zeall, 20. miles of length, and eight miles of bredth, so wild a ground of nature, that no kind of beast will liue in it, except they that are bred in the same. They say that the Bremes Marchants come thither, and bring to them all forrayne wares they need, in abundance. Betwixt this Iland and the mayne land, lie these little Ilands: Linga, Orna, Bigga, Sanctiferri: 2. miles Northward from these, lies Vnsta, more then 20. miles of length, and sixe miles of breadth, a playne cōūtry, pleasant to the eye, but it is compassed by a very tempestuous sea. Via, & Vra, are cast in betwixt Vnsta & Zeall. 2. Ilands, Skenna & Burna, lie Westward from Vnsta, Balta, Hunega, Fotlara, 7. miles long, & 7. miles Eastward from Vnsta, 8. miles from Zeall: ouer against the sea that deuides Zeal from Vnsta, lies Fotlara, more then 7. miles of length. There are diuers vnworthy Ilands lying vpon the East side of the mayne land: Mecla, the three Ilands of East Skennia, Chualsa, Nostvada, Brafa, and Musa: Vpon the West side lye West Shennia, Rotra, little Papa, Venneda, great Papa, Valla, Trondra, Burra, great Haura, little Haura, & so many Holmes lying scattered anōgst them. The Hethlandish men vse the same kind of food that the Orknay men vse, but that they are somewhat more scarce in house-keeping. They are appareled after the Almayne fashion, & according to their substance, not vnseemly. Their commodity consisteth in course cloth, which they sell to Norway men in fish, oyle, in butter. They fish in little cockboats, bought from the Norway men that make the. They salt some of the fish that they take, and some of them they dry at the wind. They sell those wares, and pay their Masters with the siluer thereof.

An Iland wherein no kind of shee-beast will live 24 hours together, except Kye, Ewes, &c. such beasts, as may be eaten,

A MEMORIAL OF THE MOST RARE
and wonderfull things in Scotland.



Mong many Commodities, that Scotland hath common with other Nations, it is not needfull to rehearse in this place, in respect of their particulars, declared at length before: It is beautified with some rare gifts in it selfe, wonderfull to consider, which I haue thought good not to obscure (from thee good Reader) as for example.

In Orkney, besides the great store of sheepe that feede vpon the maine land thereof, the Ewes are of such fecundity, that at euery lambing time, they produce at least two, and ordinarily three. There bee neither venomous or rauinous beasts bred there, nor do liue there, although they bee transported thither.

In Schetland, the Isles called Thule, at the time when the Sunne enters the Signe of Cancer, for the space of twenty dayes, there appeares no night at all; and among the rockes thereof, growes the delectable Lambre, called Succinum: Where is also great resort of the beast called the Mertrik, the skinnes whereof are coltly furrings.

In Rosse, there be great Mountaines of Marble, and Alabafter.

In the South of Scotland, specially in the Countries adjacent to England, there is a Dog of marueilous nature, called the Suth-hound; because, when as he is certified by wordes of Arte, spoken by his Master, what goods are stolne, whether Horse, sheepe, or Neat: immediately, he addresseth him selfe to the sent, and followeth with great impetuositie, through all kind of ground and water, by as many ambages as the theeues haue vsed, till he attaine to their place of residence: By the benefit of the which Dog, the goods are recouered. But now of late, he is called by a new popular name, the Slouth-hound: Because, when as the people doe liue in slouth and idlenesse,
and

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and neither by themselves, or by the office of a good Herd, or by the strength of a good houle, they doe preserve their goods, from the incursion of theeues and robbers; then haue they recourse to the Dog, for reparation of their flouth.

In the West, and North-west of Scotland, there is great repairing of a fowle, called the Erne, of a marueilous nature, and the people are very curious and solist to catch him, whom thereafter they punze off his wings, that he shall not be able to flie againe. This fowle is of a huge quantitie: and although he be of a rauenous nature, like to the kind of Hauks, and be of that same qualitie, gluttonous, neuerthelesse, the people doe giue him such sort of meate, as they thinke conuenient, and such a great quantity at a time, that hee liues contented with that portion, for the space of fourteene, sixteene, or twenty dayes, and some of them for the space of a Moneth. The people that do so feede him, doe vse him for this intent: That they may be furnished with the feathers of his wings, when hee doth cast them, for the garnishing of their arrowes, either when they are at warres, or at hunting: for these feathers onely doe neuer receiue rayne, or water, as others doe, but remayne alwayes of a durable estate, and vncorruptible.

In all the Moore-land, and Mosse-land of Scotland, doth resort the Blacke Cocke, a fowle of a marueylous beauty, and marueilous bounty: for he is more delectable to eate, then a Capon, and of a greater quantity, cled with three sorts of flesh; of diuers colours, and diuers tastes, but all delectable to the vse and nouriture of man.

In the two Riues of Dee and Done, besides the marueylous plenty of Salimon fishes gotten there, there is also a marueylous kinde of shel-fish, called the Horse-mussell, of a great quantitie: wherein are ingendred innumerable faire, beautifull and delectable Pearles, conuenient for the pleasure of man, and profitable for the vse of Physike; and some of them so fayre and polished, that they be equall to any mirror of the world.

And generally, by the providence of the Almighty God,

The rare things of Scotland.

when dearth and scarcity of victuals doe abound in the land, then the fishes are most plentifully taken for support of the people.

In Galloway, the Loch, called Loch-myrtoun, although it be common to all fresh water to freeze in Winter, yet the one halfe of this Loch doth neuer freeze at any time.

In the shire of Invernes: the Loch, called Loch-nes, and the riuer flowing from thence into the sea, doth neuer freeze: But by the contrary, in the coldest dayes of Winter, the Loch and riuer are both seene to smoake and reeke, signifying vnto vs, that there is a Myne of Brimstone vnder it, of a hote qualitie.

In Carrick, are Kyne, and Oxen, delicious to eat: but their fatnes is of a wonderfull temperature: that although the farnes of all other comestable beasts, for the ordinary vse of man, doe congeale with the cold ayre: by the contrary, the fatnesse of these beasts is perpetually liqued like oyle.

The wood and Parke of Commernauld, is replenished with Kyne and Oxen, and those at all times to this day, haue bene wilde, and all of them of such a perfect wonderfull whitenesse, that there was neuer among all the huge number there, so much as the smallest blacke spot found to be vpon one of their skinnes, horne, or clooue.

In the Parke of Halyrud-houfe, are Foxes, and Hares, of a wonderfull whitenesse, in great number.

In Coyle, now called Kyle, is a rock, of the height of twelue foot, and as much of bredth, called the Deafe Craig. For although a man should crie neuer so lowd, to his fellow, from the one side to the other, he is not heard, although he would make the noyse of a gunne.

In the countrey of Stratherne, a little about the old towne of the Pights, called Abirnethie, there is a marueilous Rock, called the Rock and Stone, of a reasonable bignes, that if a man will push it with the least motion of his finger, it will moue very lightly, but if he shall adresse his whole force, hee profits nothing: which moues many people to be wonderfully merry, when they consider such contrariety.

In Lennox, is a great Loch, called Loch-lowmond, being
of

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of length 24. myles, in bredth, 8. myles, containyng the number of 30. Iles. In this Loche are obserued three wonderfull things: One is, fishes very delectable to eate, that haue no fynnes to moue themselves withall, as other fillies doe. The second, tempestuous waues and surges of the water, perpetually raging, without windes, and that in time of greatest calmes in the faire pleasant time of Summer, when the ayre is quiet. The third is, One of these Iles, that is not corroborate nor vnited to the ground, but hath beene perpetually loose, and although it be fertill of good grasse, and replenished with Neate: yet it moues by the waues of the water, and is transported sometimes toward one point, and other whiles toward another.

In Argyle, is a stone found in diuers parts, the which layd vnder straw or stubble, doth consume them to fire, by the great heate that it collects there.

In Buquhan, at the Cattle of Slains is a caue, from the top whereof distilles water, which within short time doth congeale to hard stones, white in colour. In this Countrey are no Rottens seene at any time, although the land bee wonderfull fertill.

In Lothien, within two myles of Edinburgh, Southward, is a well-spring, called, *Saint Katherins wel*, which flowes perpetually with a kinde of blacke fatnesse, aboue the water: whereof *Dioscorides* makes mention. This fatnes is called *Bitumē aquis supernatans*. It is thought to proceed of a fat myne of Coale, which is frequent in all Lothien, and specially of a sorte of coale, called vulgarly, the *Parree coale*: For as soone as it is laide in the fire, it is so fat, and gummy, that it renders an exceeding great light, dropping, frying, hissing, and making a great noyse, with shedding and deuiding it selfe in the fire, and of that marueylous nature, that as soone as it is laide in a quicke fire, immediately it conceyues a great flame, which is not common to any other sort of coale. This fatnes, is of a marueylous vertue: That as the coale, whereof it proceeds, is sudden to conceiue fire, and flaine, so is this oyle of a sudden operation, to heale all salt scabs and humours, that trouble the outward skin of man, wherefoeuer it be, fro the middle vp; as

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commonly those of experience have obserued. All scabbies in the head, and hands, are quickly healed by the benefit of this oyle, and it renders a marueylous Sweetnell.

At Abirdene is a well, of marueylous good quality to dissolve the stone, to expell sand from the reins and bladder, and good for the Collicke, being drunke in the Moneth of Iuly, and a few dayes of August, little inferiour in vertue, to the renowned water of the Spaw in Alnanie.

In the North Seas of Scotland, are great clogges of timber found, in the which, are marueylously ingendred a sort of Geese, called Clayk-geese, and do hang by the beake, till they be of perfection; oftentimes found, and kept in admiration for their rare forme of generation.

At Dumbarton, directly vnder the Castle, at the mouth of the Riuer of Clyde, as it enters into the sea, there are a number of Claik-geese, blacke of colour, which in the night time doe gather great quantitie of the crops of the grasse, growing vpon the land, and carrie the same to the Sea. Then they assemble in a round, and with a wondrous curiositie, do offer every one his owne portion to the Sea-floud, and there attend vpon the flowing of the tyde, till the grasse be purified from the freish taste, and turned to the salt: and lett any part thereof

should escape, they labour to hold it in, with labour of their nebbes. Thereafter orderly every fowle eats his portion. And this custome they obserue perpetually.

They are very fat, and very
delicious to bee

caten.

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FINIS.

Scotlande Kingdom. Anno dñi 3641.
Anno xpi mact. 338. Veru.
It hath had 108. Kings: whereof 55. were
Benedict - 61.

